The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,961.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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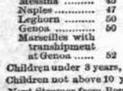
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,227 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th June 1871, at noon.

	June		June
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave Madras.....	19
,, Carwar	8	,, Coconada.....	21
,, Nanakeel	10	,, Vizagapatam.....	22
,, Aliepey	11	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Tuticorin	13	,, Gopalpore.....	23
,, Colombo	13	,, False Point.....	24
,, Galle.....	14	Arrive CALCUTTA	25
,, Negapatam	17		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neighbouring Ports may be landed at Naraked, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th June, at noon.

	June.		June.
Leaves BOMBAY.....	10	Leave BUSSORAH	30
,, Kurrachee	14	,, Mohomerah	30
,, Guadur.....	15	,, Fao	30
			July.
,, Muscat.....	17	,, Bushire	1
,, Bunder Abbas	19	,, Linga	6
,, Linga	21	,, Bunder Abbas	8
,, Bushire	23	,, Muscat.....	9
,, Fao	25	,, Guadur	11
,, Mamcherie	26	,, Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSSORAH.....	26	Arrive BOMBAY.....	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd June 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	24	9	Including Wines at Table.
Port Said.....	38	25	9	
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	13	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	35	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa.

The SCHLINZ, 1,600 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 8th JUNE. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For luggage in excess 4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden.....	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said.....	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£18- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 2 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class..... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 5th May 1871.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 6th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA (1,873 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300

To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BENGAL, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Baker, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 6th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL about the 5th proximo, the S. S. TIMSAH, 1,420 tons, Captain Hogg, will sail as above, and has room for a few First-class Passengers. For particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence about 8th proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 nett registered tons, 200 H.P., 1,200 effective, Captain Pearson, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description. Including two days' detention in the Canal, the outward passage was accomplished in thirty-two days.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Brindisi	£40
Ditto Trieste and Venice...	£45
2nd Ditto ditto	£28

—exclusive of Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board. The services of a stewardess are engaged, and special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers on board.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay, 24th May 1871. Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 4	2 8	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 11	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship HADDON HALL, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship CITY of DUBLIN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ROYAL GEORGE, Hamilton, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Hamilton will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,

Agents ship Royal George.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 1st June, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at which will be offered a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

19 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
3 ditto Grey T. Cloth, 7 lbs.
16 ditto Grey Domestic.
5 Cases Gurmun Prints.
2 ditto Coloured Handkerchieves.
2 Casks Cut Glassware.
4 Cases White Muslin different Nos.

On account and risk of the Indentor Abdoola Essack, ex s. s. Paraguay,

1 Soda Water Machine, by Hayward, Tyler & Co.

Hummum Street, 31st May 1871. MENESSE & Co.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH PRIZE MEDAL SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines excel all others in perfection of finish, ease of manipulation, simplicity, durability and beauty of work produced. All Machines are now received via Suez Canal, and contain the latest improvements and additions. Instruction to purchasers gratis. All Machines warranted. Spare Needles and other accessories always on hand. For sale in various styles at the office of the undersigned.

Orders from up-country promptly attended to if accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,

Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.

No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street.

HOCKIN'S PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

has enjoyed a long-established repute. It differs from, and is superior to, all others, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, in being perfectly tasteless, in the ease with which it can be taken, in retention of unimpaired strength and quality for an unlimited period, and in being entirely unaffected by damp or any change of climate.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

☞ A liberal discount allowed to Traders.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA (LATE BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEEVUNJEE AND Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

Landed per BRITISH CONSUL, Steamer VIRAGO, STRATHCLYDE and other Vessels:—

LITHOGRAPHIC AND PRINTING PRESSES, BINDING MATERIALS AND TOOLS, &c.

Lithographic Presses of various size.
Lithographic Stones of sizes.
Boxwood Scrapers.
Lithographic, Printing, and Transfer Ink.
Snake or Water of Ayr Stones.

Albion Printing Presses, Super Royal, Royal Size.
Ditto ditto Demy, Foolscap Size.
Galley Presses.
Athol do.
Ink Tables of sizes.
Printing Ink, Black and Red.
Spring Brass Rules.
Type Cases.
Whole Frames and Racks.
Composing Sticks of sizes.
Lead and Brass Rule Cutters.
Planers, Mallets, Shooting Sticks.
Iron Chases of sizes.
Ley Brushes.
American Potash.

BINDERS' TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

Paper Cutting Machines.
Paging or Numbering Machines.
Card Board Cutting Machines.
Ruling Ink, Red and Blue.
Bindows' Cutting Press.
Mill Boards and Paste Boards.
Binding Cloth.
Card Boards, White and Coloured, for Printing and Picture Mounts.
Leather for binding purposes, viz., Morocco, Calf, Roon, Russia, Sheep, &c.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT FOR

MESSRS. HUGHES AND KIMBER, LONDON,

Is prepared to receive Orders for Printing and Binding Machinery, Presses, Tools, Materials, &c.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List furnished on application.

MEADOW STREET.

GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST IMPORTED OVERLAND.

These have been packed by a process specially purposed to preserve the power of germination.

FLOWER SEEDS.

A packet of thirty varieties, with a sheet of hints by an Anglo-Indian horticulturist,

Cash, Rs. 4-8, Credit, Rs. 5.

Also, in separate packets, Seeds of a few splendid indigines of the Tropics, comprising some beautiful Creepers, viz.:—

Bignonia Grandiflora.	Lobelia Cardinalis.
Cassia Auriculata.	Mauryandya (Mixed).
Clitoria (Mixed).	Mirabilis Jalabia.
Dolichos Atro-Sanguineus.	Passiflora Cerulea.
Codetia Rosea Alba.	Phlox (Mixed).
Hibiscus Liliiflorus.	Salvia Coccinea.
Hibiscus Tricolor.	Salvia Patens.
Ipomœa Bona Nox.	Salvia Splendens.
Ipomœa Learii.	Thunbergia Alata.
Ipomœa Limbata.	Thunbergia Alba.
Jasminum Azoricum.	Veronica Syriaca.

Each, Cash, As. 8, Credit, As. 10.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

FIRST ASSORTMENT, PRINCIPALLY SALAD.

Bean, Windsor;	Cucumber;	Onion;
Beet-root;	Endive;	Radish, long;
Celery;	Lettuce;	Radish, Turnip;
Cress;	Mustard;	Peas.

SECOND ASSORTMENT, FOR COOKING.

Artichoke, Purple	Cabbage;	Knol Khol, White;
Globe;	Carrot, large;	Parsley, Curled;
Artichoke, White	Carrot, small;	Peas;
Globe;	Cauliflower;	Spinach;
Bean, French;	Custard Veg. Marrow;	Tomata;
Brocoli;	Knol Khol, Green;	Turnip.

Price of each assortment (sold complete only), Cash, Rs. 4 as. 8, Credit, Rs. 5.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

AND

No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

MacGregor's Tables for Earthwork.....	Rs.	3 12
MacLeod's Peeps at the Far East.....		13 4
Carlyle's French Revolution		1 4
8 orting Sketches at Home and Abroad.....		4 12
Dicc 's Morning Land. 2 vols		7 0
Trevel yan's Competitionwallah.....		1 12
The Claverings		3 4
David Elginbrod		3 4
Enquire Within.....		1 12
Vision of Dante		1 0
Reading with at Tears		3 4

Bombay, 29th May 1871.

WANTED a STEADY MAN, with a Capital of not more than 10,000 Rupees, to JOIN forthwith in a PROFITABLE BUSINESS that has been conducted in Bombay for some time.

For terms and other particulars relating to the business apply by letter to D. C., care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 80.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffar Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE FOR SALE

DOUBLE HARNESS,

SILVER AND BRASS MOUNTINGS;

TANDUM HARNESS,

SILVER AND BRASS MOUNTINGS;

SINGLE HARNESS,

SILVER AND BRASS MOUNTINGS

RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS;

BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE;

SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO:

NUMDAS;

HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY;

SUNDRIES;

SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS

In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.

Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Hoplemeuroma, Horse Clippers, Manc and Trimming Combs, Trimming Knives, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, Coachmen's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

THE MAIL ROUTE VIA BRINDISI TO ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First Class .....£13 5s. 0d.
Second Class .....£ 9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN JAMES HANHART and Mr. CHARLES ROTH have THIS DAY been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

Bombay, 26th May 1871. VOLKART BROTHERS.

MR. ARTHUR LATHAM is AUTHORIZED to USE the SIGNATURE of our FIRM from THIS DATE. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1871.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT or SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCH-GUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—In pursuance of a Requisition in that behalf, signed by 53 Shareholders of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said Company will be HELD, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Medow Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the advisability of empowering the Directors to declare an INTERIM DIVIDEND or INTERIM DIVIDENDS, when and as they may think proper, and of passing such Resolution or Resolutions in that behalf as may be necessary.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HORMJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 13th May 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of the WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st June 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tenders may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 2nd May 1871.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

The following are the terms upon which the Bank undertakes Agency business:—

1. On deposit of Government Paper, Certificates of Shares, &c., with the Bank for safe custody, a Fee of One Rupee will be charged for each Note, Certificate, or Document lodged; in no case, however, is the Fee to exceed ... Rs. 20
2. On amount realized as Interest or Dividend ... ½ per cent.
3. On amount paid or received in purchase or sale of Securities... ... ... ,,
4. On amount of Securities transferred ... ... ,,
5. On amount realized as Annuity or Pension ... ,,
6. On amount of Securities withdrawn ... ... ,,
7. Interest, Dividends, Proceeds of Sale, or Monies will be remitted by Bills payable in England or elsewhere, agreeably to instructions received from constituents, at a charge of ... ... ½ ,,
8. On collection of Inland Bills, payable otherwise than on demand ... ... ,,
9. On negotiation of Bills for approved constituents ... ... ½ ,,
10. On deposit of Sealed Boxes, Parcels &c., a Fee of Rs. 10 will be charged, and a similar fee at time of withdrawal.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

New Bank of Bombay, Limited, 13th April 1871.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

On and after the 1st proximo, and during the monsoon months, no PERISHABLE GOODS, TWIST, or other MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, liable to be DAMAGED by WET, will be RECEIVED for CONVEYANCE, unless each PACKAGE is DAMMERED.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 22nd May 1871.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

OPENING OF THE AMBLI ROAD AND SANUND STATIONS UPON THE KATTIAWAR EXTENSION.

On and after 1 JUNE 5TH a general ALTERATION of TRAINS will take place.

The Down Mail will leave the Marine Lines Station at 7 A.M., Grant Road 7-20, SURAT 3-35 P.M., BROACH 5-26, BARODA 7-30, and arrive at AHMEDABAD at 10-15 P.M.

The Up Mail will leave AHMEDABAD at 7-45 A.M., BARODA 10-15, BROACH 12-47 P.M., SURAT 3-0, and arrive at Grant Road at 10-30, and Marine Lines at 10-50 P.M.

The Down Mixed will leave Marine Lines at 7-30 A.M., Grant Road 7-55, and arrive at SURAT at 8-7 P.M.

The Down Mixed will leave SURAT at 7-0 A.M., BROACH 9-40, BARODA 1-0, and arrive at AHMEDABAD at 5-20 P.M.

The Up Mixed will leave AHMEDABAD at 8-25 A.M., BARODA 12-52 P.M., BROACH 3-5, and arrive at SURAT at 6-50 P.M.

The Up Mixed will leave SURAT at 6-30 A.M., and arrive at Grant Road at 6-50, and at Marine Lines at 7-15 P.M.

A Local Train will leave VERAUR at 7 A.M. for Marine Lines and intermediate Stations, and Marine Lines at 6-10 P.M. for VERAUR and intermediate Stations.

The Local Trains between Bombay and Baroda and Ankarce will be slightly altered.

For further particulars of alterations at intermediate Station see the Company's Time Tables exhibited Inside and Outside of all Stations.

The Ambli Road and Sanund Stations upon the Kattiawar Extension are now opened for Passenger and Goods Traffic, and Trains leave Ahmedabad daily at 8 A.M. for Saburmuttee, Ambli, Road and Sanund, and return from Sanund at 4-30 P.M.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th May 1871.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our

COBLENTZ AGENCY,

of the

FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE,

we cannot guarantee to supply

GERMAN VINTAGE WINES

at our PRESENT QUOTATIONS FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

COPLAND & CO.,

3, MITRE STREET, ALDGATE, & 30, BURY STREET, ST. MARY, AXE,

LONDON, E.C.,

PROVISION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, EXPORT OILMEN,

AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRESERVERS OF

TART FRUITS,	JAMS,	POTTED MEATS,
PICKLES,	JELLIES,	FISH,
SAUCES,	MARMALADE,	&c., &c., &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Land and Spinning shares continues steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash ttates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,060 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New ...	632½
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue.....	190
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank..	300 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,020	250	125	nil	National Bank of India.	101
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	500

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 30.

Rowcroft, Captain, 4th Goorkha Regiment, on furlough, from Bukloh.

Farquharson, Captain, 4th Goorkha Regiment, on furlough, from Bukloh.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 30.

Adey, Surgeon, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

Godwin-Austen, Lieutenant, 80th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Grant, Colonel, 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, to England.

Lee, Lieutenant, 35th Regiment, on leave, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 19th May 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

17th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant B. H. S. Gower, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to be 1st Squadron Subaltern, vice Swiney, vacated. Dated 12th May 1871.

Ensign E. W. Chalmers, 1st Battalion 11th Foot, officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern 12th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Gower. Dated 12th May 1871.

16th Native Infantry.—Captain A. B. Clare, General List Infantry, to retain the Adjutancy on promotion. Dated 12th May 1871.

32nd Native Infantry.—Captain A. P. Samuells, attached to the regiment, to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Darroch, vacated on promotion. Dated 12th May 1871.

With the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has sanctioned an exchange of services between 2nd Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Pritchard, Royal Engineers (Imperial List) and 2nd Captain W. Merriman, Royal (Bombay) Engineers now in England, with effect from the 2nd February last.

[This cancels the exchange notified in G. O. C. C. 30th January 1871, page 52, between Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard and Captain Thackeray, V.C.]

Brevet Colonel F. C. Maisey, Deputy Judge Advocate, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to the Meerut Division. Captain J. Harger, 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, will continue to officiate until relieved by Brevet Colonel Maisey, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Fraser, Staff Corps, is posted to Benares, for general duty.

Major R. S. Simonds, Staff Corps, late officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 31st Native Infantry, is posted to Rawulpindee for general duty, on expiration of his present leave.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant A. C. Gardner, 11th Hussars, was directed to proceed to England, to join the Staff College at Sandhurst. Dated 11th December 1870.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified :—

1st Foot.—Lieut.-Colonel E. T. St. L. McGwire, 1st Battalion.
Major H. G. White, 1st Battalion.
Captain G. Paterson, 2nd Battalion.
Lieutenant R. M. Ireland, 2nd Battalion.

17th Foot.—Captain G. J. Maillard, 1st Battalion.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—30TH MAY.

			p. ton.
London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre.....	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland...Steamers		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, May 27.
	Leith (s)	Barnetson	Singapore, May 11.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Rotlin	Goa, May 27.
	Zanzibar	Gilmore	Glasgow, Feb. 3.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Hibbert	Jeddah, May 11.
	Sphinx (s)	Crilopvich	Trieste, May 9.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	St. Fillans	Nelson	Liverpool.
	Hannah Law	Dawson	Liverpool.
	China (s)	Perrins	Aden and Suez.

The ship Tennyson, Hawkins, to Liverpool, jobtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessel began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Ethiopia, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Baroda, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Sattara, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Stornoway, to Liverpool.
Ship Mary Stenhouse, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—30TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Conflict, 0 crates earthenware, B Bhima.
Neera (s), 5 cases plate glass, the National Bank of India.
Lorne (s), 6,870 casks hard spelter, the New Bank of Bombay.

FROM LONDON.

Flying Venus, 100 drums linseed oil, H Allibhoy.
Strath Clyde (s), 41 casks pale ale, Cutler, Palmer & Co ; 13 cases oilmanstore, and 6 cases cheese, C Jellabhoy ; 2 cases varnish, 17 drums linseed oil and 25 drums turpentine, A H Abdoolally ; 50 cases foolscap paper, Volkart Brothers ; 23 cases sherry, W Watson & Co ; 2 cases hardware, C A Rehemon.
Conflict, 92 cases beer, and 26 cases stout, M Jamsetjee ; 8 cases whiskey, 20 cases old tom, H Pestonjee Sons ; 57 cases oilmanstore, Boiton & Co ; 39 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer & Sons ; 50 cases glass bottles, M Poojdjee ; 6 bales wall papers, A H Tyebjee ; 6 bales wall papers, and 3 casks P stone, D Sulecmanjee ; 11 bales printing paper, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
British Consol, 10 casks fire c'ay, M A Cader.
Royal George, 2 casks hardware, A Jeewakhan.

FROM BESTOW.

Cromwell, 3,000 cases kerosine oil, D Merwanjee & Co.

FROM CLYDE.

City of Dublin, 49 cases sulphuric acid, S Rustomjee Sookia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—30TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Euxine, 935 bags linseed, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Tennyson, 50 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.
Seaforth, 18 bales cotton, V Vulubdas.
Evelyn, 70 bales cotton, L Ookerda & Co ; 14 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands & Co ; 300 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.
Prince Oscar, 61 bales cotton, C Sewnath ; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart & Co.
City of Berlin, 102 bales cotton, M Juggonath ; 150 bags linseed, W Nicol & Co.
Persia, 37 bales cotton, B Guneshdass ; 100 bales cotton, D G Hoosen ; 2 bales cotton, H Kheeldass ; 53 bales cotton, J Vurria ; 41 bales cotton, N Bhograj ; 250 bundles gal's, A Habibbhoy.
Louisa Fletcher, 100 bales cotton, S Gopenath ; 600 bales cotton, S Mooljee ; 102 bales cotton, V Narayenjee ; 73 bales cotton, N Manockjee.
T E Lennon, 55 bales cotton, G Framjee ; 30 bales cotton, A Dhonjeeram ; 50 bales cotton, H Khan ; 104 bales cotton, V Tokersee.
British Consul, 98 bales cotton, G Nanchund ; 207 bales cotton, G Hanchund.
Cavour, 50 bales cotton, N Runchordass.
Queen, 300 bags linseed, N Khuttow ; 1,102 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Charles Bal, 102 bales cotton, R Dayabhoy ; 41 bales cotton, N Jaytha ; 280 cwts horns, L Ruzuballee.
Timash (s), 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 29 bales cotton, L Khimjee ; 281 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co ; 30 bales hides, A Habibbhoy ; 100 bales wool, J Vurria ; 33 bales cotton, D Veerjee ; 31 bales wool, C Nensey ; 50 bales wool, B Canjee.
Baroda (s), 250 bales wool, N Khuttow ; 50 bales wool, B Canjee.
Kingdom o' Fife, 3 packages jumalgota, M Jevan ; 13 packages coffee, M Jevan.
Oriflamme, 42 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
Conflict, 5 bales cotton, J C Cuddie & Co ; 200 bales cotton, M Bhagoobhoy.
Macedona, 8 bales cotton, J. Vurria.
Morning Light, 150 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.
Stormaway, 100 bales wool, M Moorjee.

FOR LONDON.

Baroda (s), 20 packages coffee, R Vuljee ; 6 bales hides, J Peerbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda (s), 200 bales cotton, B I S N & Co ; 3 cases peacock feathers, H N Mohamed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Baroda (s), 769 bags coffee, M & V Pandoorung.

FOR HAVRE.

Tythonus, 150 cwts horns, G H Fazul & Co ; 2,000 bales cotton, Planque, Vinoy & Co.
Hyderabad, 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Conflict, 1,800 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Lalla Rookh, 259 bales cotton, J Trubho vaudass.
Baroda (s), 292 bales cotton, S Tyebjee & Co ; 500 bales cotton, Planque, Vinoy & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Anna Henderson, 18 cases fishmaws, 46 bundles sharkfins, R B Alladinbhoy ; 40 bales cotton, M Dawa & Co.
Statesman (s), 57 bales cotton, A Habibbhoy ; 500 bales cotton, D Peerbhoy ; 533 bales cotton, P Assur.
Behar, (s), 369 sharkfins, 57 packages fishmaws, and 86 bales cotton, C Ebram ; 300 packages cloves, J Peerbhoy.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 6 ...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 3 ...	11 A.M. ...	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 10 ...	11 A.M. ...	
China	,, 7 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 7 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 20 ...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, cave Bombay (during the monsoon months and beginning on May 30) every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Malls are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Tuesday	June	6	Tuesday	September	19
Do	do	13	Saturday	do	30
Do	do	20	Do	October	7
Do	do	27	Do	do	14
Do	July	4	Do	do	21
Do	do	11	Do	do	28
Do	do	18	Do	November	4
Do	do	25	Do	do	11
Do	August	1	Do	do	18
Do	do	8	Do	do	25
Do	do	15	Do	December	2
Do	do	22	Do	do	9
Do	do	29	Do	do	16
Do	September	5	Do	do	23
Do	do	12	Do	do	30

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.

Master—MR. MCDONALD.
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Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

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Master—MR. LUMSDEN.
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With Two Assistants.
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The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES:—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 ,,

BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary
J. PATON, } Secretaries.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription .....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy..... 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MCNEILL.—May 28th, on board the s.s. Martaban (Bombay Harbour) on the eve of his departure for England, David McNeill, Assistant Agent Scinde Railway, Kurrachee, aged 24 years.

WEST.—May 27th, at Kolapore, Charles Francis Maxwell, infant son of Captain E. W. West, Assistant Political Agent, aged 3 months and 10 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

O'CALLAGHAN—HAMILTON—May 22nd, in St. James' Church, Asarkullee, Lahore, by the Rev. J. R. Baldwin, M.A., John James Hosier O'Callaghan, to Emma Louisa Hamilton, youngest daughter of the late George Hamilton, Esq., H. E. I. C. S.

SWINDEN—MORE—May 26th, at Al'ahabad, by the Rev. J. Drew Bate, Henry Welden, second son of the late W. Swinden, Esq., to Ellen Frances, daughter of Mr. J. T. S. More, firm of James Hill and Co.

DEATHS.

CHUBB—May 24th, at Fort Lahore, Mary, wife of Ensign Chubb, Army Commissariat.

GREETHAM—May 26th, at Saharunpore Elizabeth Mary, wife of Mr. R. T. Greetham, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Staff, aged 24.

MITCHELL—May 23rd, at Happer, N. W. P., of small-pox, Mr. William Patrick Mitchell, Head Accountant, Mint Office, Happer, youngest and beloved son of Mrs. Mary Ann Mitchell, of Ghazeepore.

SHERLOCK—May 26th, at Etawah, from dentition, George Southby Sherlock, youngest son of T. T. Sherlock, Civil Surgeon, aged seven months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1871.

We are glad to learn from the *Englishman* that the Government of India has sent home a strong remonstrance against the declared intention of the India Office to make a fresh change in the furlough rules of the Indian services. Frequent changes in such rules are very undesirable, for they leave every man uncertain what to expect or what arrangements he ought to make for the future ; and, as the existing rules only came into force in 1868, they surely deserve a longer trial than has yet been given them. It is said that the immediate effect of the New Rules, which "lumped together Sick Leave and "Furlough in one total," and, further, enabled officers "to take two years' leave on £1,200 "a year at home, before sending in their resig. "nation," naturally was "to create a rush home "of senior officers, each of whom cost the State "£1,200 a year while thus on leave. Such a "rush at once told upon the disbursements at "the India Office, and increased the al- "lowances actually paid to Civilians in Eng- "land by over four lacs of rupees." But this consequence of the introduction of such rules, which suddenly gave officers an accumulation of leave on high pay, ought to have been foreseen, and the question should have been fairly considered beforehand at the India Office, whether the benefits to be derived in the long run from the general working of the rules would outweigh some temporary inconveniences. We are bound to presume that the Secretary of State in Council did not sanction the rules of 1860 hastily and without any forethought, and it seems strange, therefore, that they should have taken alarm at the ugly rush of Civilians homeward bound. Moreover, the arrears of leave have now been nearly wiped out, and henceforth the proportion of officers at home on leave will not be in excess of what is reasonable. The rules, in fact, are only now getting into working order, and it will be only right to wait a few years longer before abolishing them. The reason given for the dislike with which the India Office views the rules is that some ancient Members of Council, whose latest remembrance of this country dates from the good old days in which India could only be reached by the long sea voyage round the Cape and leave to England was a privilege seldom enjoyed by Anglo-Indians, are convinced the services must be going to the dogs now that every one takes a run home whenever he gets the chance. We do not say that a man who is constantly going away on leave, either to England or elsewhere, can be a hard working and useful public servant; but, on the other hand, the opportunities of going home which an Indian Civilian now enjoys are extremely valuable not only to him but to the State. A man returns to his work refreshed and invigorated, and with some new ideas in his head, when he has paid a visit to England ; and service in the East is felt to be less irksome now that it can be so easily varied by a holiday in one's native land. To condemn every Indian Civilian, as some Members of the Council are reported to be anxious to do, to serve a term of seven years, even after they have reached middle life, before they can become entitled to a furlough home, would simply be to renew the discontent that existed before 1868, and fatally to diminish the attractions of Indian service. If the Members of the Council of India are pursuaded that going home is a bad thing for Anglo-Indians, why do they not come out here again themselves ? Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has declared it to be the latest Indian grievance, that this country is deprived of the administrative experience of English officials who retire to England on pensions in the prime of life ; and the veteran pensioners of the Council would set a good example to younger men by boldly determining to resume their Indian career.

THE proposal of Captain Cockburn to form a species of military Co-operative Society, which is after all the meaning of the circular and advertisements he has lately been distributing throughout India, is one that very many will gladly support ; and at first sight it appears to offer many advantages that ordinary dealings with established tradesmen are deficient in. Upon, however, a more careful scrutiny, it resolves itself into a much more simple matter ; and, as at home in the new societies that have started upon similar principles, the advantages of *cash payments* are the main points upon which the saving of money will depend. Such a system of trade is but little known in this country, and advantage has been taken of the almost unavoidable credit system to increase the charges in proportion to the risk encountered. This must be at all times a fatal and unfortunate error, for it is plainly unfair to treat an honest man as you would a rogue, and to ask an exorbitant price from all customers alike.

It is perhaps vain to hope for the introduction of cash payments into Indian trade as long as our present inconvenient system of currency exists. The promised gold coinage has not yet gladdened us with its presence, and the inconveniences of our money order establishment (it not being universal) prohibit in many parts of the mofussil the easy transmission of cash with an order. Our treasuries are also most stringent in the regulations as to granting transfer receipts, and in some places will not issue one without affidavits as to the authority for the privilege and the ultimate destination of the coin. In fact every obstacle exists, that can possibly do so, to prevent residents out of the presidency towns from availing themselves of the reduction of charges that cash payments might reasonably be expected to produce. If the buyer wishes to deal out of India the expenses are enormous, and the recent order of Government, making "family remittances" (always hitherto at "*par*") bear the terrific rate of exchange of 1s. 11d. per rupee, has crippled to a great degree every military officer throughout the country. Why, ere this, every currency note has not been made of equal value all over India, we are at a loss to comprehend. Whether it bear Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras, on its face, it should be as fully worth its amount throughout India as the Bank of England paper is at home. Until such arrangements are sanctioned it is hopeless to establish anything like ready money transactions on a general scale. It is, therefore, a mistake to mark articles with the two prices cash and credit, until some plan exists to carry out the bargain.

It is the young officer, more than any one else, who suffers from a credit system. He is often led into expenses far beyond his means, and, with the most honest intentions to pay "by and bye," he launches into extravagances which, were the stern reality of parting with money at the time in force, he would doubtless reconsider and avoid. Now, although the introduction of cash payments may be a difficulty and one that will require even now years before it is practicable, the system of long credits is one that can be and should be at once put a stop to. This of course the tradesmen have in their own hands ; and, if they intend to compete with co-operative societies and companies such as that suggested by Captain Cockburn, they must be prepared to combine and reduce their charges and credits simultaneously.

Another point that adds its evil influence towards throwing residents in the mofussil into debt is the unsatisfactory character of our Indian shops and shopkeepers. Excepting in the principal stations, but very paltry shops exist, and the charges put upon even the most common necessaries of life are so enormous, that every effort is made to obtain supplies from elsewhere. Bachelors and men of small means cannot alone make satisfactory arrangements to do this, and so the Parsee obtains a compulsory customer whom he fleeces to an enormous amount once within his power. Monthly pay[illegible] of salaries point to monthly payment of bills, and such should be the general principle of Indian trade. There are, however, but a few houses which would take the trouble to render monthly accounts ; those that do adopt that system will, we are sure, endorse our opinion, that money is saved by the arrangement. The *Madras Times*, some time ago, in treating on the subject of debt, said, "To a debt, as to a marriage, there must be a consenting party, and without this consenting party a man can no more get into debt than he can get a wife." Who then is this consenting party in India ? Unless we are very much mistaken it is this apparent friend, but really insidious enemy, who under the name of "credit" stalks unbridled over the length and breadth of the land. Again, there is no freemasonry amongst our tradesmen : they are jealous of one another, and too frequently omit to enquire into the solvency or character of a new customer, being only too pleased in securing patronage.

But the Government have also their part to play in lessening debt in India, and they seem to forget that there no equalization has ever been attempted between pay and compulsory expenditure. It is too bad to talk of subalterns and young officers being in debt when no sort of consideration has ever been given to the increased price of articles for some years past. We used constantly to read of monthly meetings in the native army to decide upon compensation for "dearness of provisions," and a sepoy or camp follower is not supposed to spend more than a certain sum in the necessaries of life. Officers are, however, compelled to pay double what they did, to occupy a similar position at the same pay, with increased expenditure. It should resolve itself into a simple arithmetical problem—Given the pay of an officer five years ago ; what increase must be given to render the amount of pay of the present year of equal value ?

If the establishment of co-operative societies assist in removing that bane of society—debt—they cannot be too strongly encouraged, and the Association suggested by Captain Cockburn, if it carries out all the intentions put forward by him in the prospectus, will indeed prove a satisfactory assistance to honest men.

THE Calcutta "Examiner" says the "Englishman's" statement that Ameer Khan and Hashmadad Khan will not be defended by counsel at their trial at Patna is a mistake, and that "they will not be deprived of the valuable assistance of Mr. Ingram and Mr. Macgregor."

THE following changes in the Punjab Commission are notified :—Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, Derajat Commissioner, and Major Munro, Moolan Commissioner, exchange Divisions. Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell leaves Hissar for Ferozepore, being succeeded in the Hissar division by Major McMahon from Delhi. Mr. E. Knox takes Major McMahon's place at Delhi.

THE following notification has been issued by Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar :—

"The Political Agent of Kattywar has lately availed himself of the services of Rao Saheb Bapoobhaee Duyashunker, late Dufterdar, in the settlement of intricate boundary and other disputes, which have been concluded to his full satisfaction. His thanks are due for the able manner in which the Gundakra and Meryana disputes and the separation of interests in the village of Thanna-Dewlee between the States of Jaitpoor and Bantwa have been arranged, by which these cases of long standing have been amicably and finally settled to the satisfaction of the parties concerned."

THE late Mr. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, father of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, bequeathed a large sum of money and landed property, annually yielding an income of about Rs. 20,000, for charitable purposes. For the due administration of this charity, he appointed his sons, the Hon. Mr. Byramjee, Messrs. Bomanjee, Sorabjee, and Merwanjee (now deceased, and at present represented by his son Mr. Dhunjeebhoy), as joint trustees. The purposes to which this handsome income is to be devoted are specified in the last will and testament of the deceased gentleman, such as paying the funeral and marriage expenses of poor people, feeding and clothing the lame, blind and decrepid, and, in short, any purposes which in the opinion of the managers of the trust may call for the exercise of benevolence. It is further directed in the will that the charities should be distributed in such a liberal manner as would enable the trustees and their representatives to earn the respect and esteem of the public, and the title of "Setts" in the native community. If at the end of any year there should be any surplus after the distribution of funds, the same is to be equally divided amongst the trustees, as provided for in the testament. We regret to say that with the honourable exception of one gentleman, the trustees have been somewhat sparing in their annual charities, and thus have contrived to save upwards of a lac of rupees, which they now propose to divide amongst themselves. But this they cannot do, as one of the trustees has strenuously opposed this proceeding on the ground that they have not acted in that liberal spirit in which the testator had signified his intentions. Owing to this cause, there has been for a long time some painful misunderstanding among the trustees and their secretary, Mr. Sorabjee Merwanjee. This charitable fund was established upwards of fifteen years ago, and the native press, writing on behalf of the public and the poor, has frequently denounced, in no measured terms, the illiberal way in which the good intentions of the donor are frustrated. And at last the matter has found its way into the Police Court. Pending the decision of this tribunal, we withhold further comments.

THE STEAMER COLLINGWOOD.

HAVING telegraphed to Aden on Monday about the s. s. Collingwood, Messrs. Lawrence & Co. have received an answer saying that no news has been received or her there.

BUNDER FEES AND SHANTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am entirely at a loss to understand upon what principles of social or political philosophy such a noisy opposition has been shown to the levy of Bunder fees and the letting of the vacant ground on the Apollo Pier to the highest bidder by the gentlemen who at present represent the Port Trust. Are not such things of daily occurrence at home? Who that has travelled along the West Coast of Scotland but remembers the many times he has had to pay his penny or twopence on landing at certain places as wharfage fee? And who is there does not know that in London, Glasgow, and other cities of the United Kingdom, toll is levied from passengers at certain bridges? Looking at the matter from a business point of view, the opposition appears senseless in the extreme. The Apollo Pier has not been constructed (as some persons appear to suppose) for the purpose of affording a few ladies and gentlemen an hour's pleasure in the evening, but as a place for the embarkation and disembarkation of goods and passengers. Hence, from this point of view, there is clearly no difference between the Apollo and the Carnac or any other pier. It is no argument to urge that the levy of fees at the Apollo Pier is an innovation, unless it can be shown that it is wrong in principle. This, I am convinced, cannot be done. As to the letter signed "X.," which appears in to-day's *Bombay Gazette*, I cannot but look upon it as a piece of special pleading in favour of the Apollo Pier Refreshments Rooms. I willingly bear my testimony to the excellent way in which one is served at these rooms, but at the same time the fact must not be forgotten that many frequenters of the Apollo Pier during the heat of the day cannot afford to patronize Mr. Hammond's excellent establishment. To such persons the "shanties," as "X." calls them, would, I doubt not, under proper restrictions, prove a great boon, and I therefore hope to see them set on foot.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

29th May.

SIR W. MEREWETHER AND MR. PINHEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A very pretty little article appeared in this morning's *Sindian*, laudatory of Mr. Pinbey, who, it appears, is likely to leave Sind, and equally depreciatory of the Head of the Province. The author wishes it to be believed that he is behind the scenes, and hints that differences between these two officers are the cause of the removal of Mr. Pinhey.

It appears to me very unbecoming of any public writer (the article is in the shape of an editorial) to attribute the removal of the Judicial Commissioner to any such personal differences, and to praise Mr. Pinhey in the manner the writer has done must be most repulsive to Mr. Pinhey's best friends.

The writer wilfully tries to mislead his readers as to the relative positions held in society by Sir W. Merewether and Mr. Pinhey. In fact, he states that, except for the circumstance of the former being Commissioner, the latter is senior. Sir W. Merewether as a Colonel of 15th August 1868 ranks before Mr. Pinhey, who had not then completed 20 years of service, which would have given him the right to rank with a Colonel—so, putting aside his position as Commissioner or Lieutenant Governor, and his titles, &c., as Colonel Merewether only he took precedence of the Civilian.

From reading the article, one would suppose that Mr. Pinhey was the first Civilian who had arrived in Sind as Judicial Commissioner, and that previous to his arrival the state of judicial affairs was lamentably neglected. I would ask what had been done by the two Melvills, Mr. West, and Mr. Pinhey's "fidus Achates," Mr. Coghlan, to say nothing of Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Grey, all of the Civil Service? Had they failed to bring order out of the judicial chaos? It would afford the residents of this Province great pleasure to know what the Judicial Commissioner has done. We are all in ignorance of his great talent or of his endeavours to improve the administration of the law. I fear the writer in the *Sindian* is the sole possessor of this information. The writer evidently is a follower of King Pen and not of King Sword—his antipathy to military men is evidently strong—he complains of the short-sighted policy of placing a military man at the head of the Province, but does not show in what way the policy is shortsighted. I am confident that the appointment is generally most satisfactory to the people of the Province.

Men like being governed by one in whom they have confidence and in whom they can trust in moments of difficulty. Sindees would rather have been under Colonel Merewether at Jacobabad during the mutinies than under the Civilian at Rutnagherry. The writer talks of the predilection of the military man for powder and shot. I have no doubt he is fonder of both than the Judicial Commissioner, but I do not see how that makes him less fit to govern a Province.

I believe the astute *Sindian* is all abroad as to the reasons for the Government sending another Civilian to relieve Mr. Pinhey, and any one who knows Sir W. Merewether will acquit him of all undue interference with a Department which does not immediately come under his control. I, however, cannot help thinking that the *Sindian* is liable to an action for libel for publishing as follows—"In a country like Sind, in which the whole administration—judicial, revenue, and executive—is almost exclusively entrusted to military officials, and in one district in particular, if not in all districts, arbitrary rule and utter disregard of all rule and law are rampant" &c.

It is absurd to read the articles which every now and then crop up in the Sind papers abusing the employment of military men in civil duties. Do not military men in America and in Germany in times of peace embrace the law, trade, and other professions, and are they considered the worse civilians for being soldiers, or the worse soldiers for becoming civilians?

Mysore, Nagpore, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, and the Punjaub, all bear testimony to the excellent rule of military civilians.

Those military officers who hold good appointments in Sind have been long and well trained, and have thoroughly proved their fitness for the positions they hold. There are a number of young Civilians, both "heaven-born" and others, who are holding the posts of 1st and 2nd Assistant Collectors, and one is Judge of Shikarpoor. These will eventually rise, most probably, to the posts held now by military men, who are rapidly leaving the Province, and I can only trust that they will discharge their duties to the people committed to their care as well as their predecessors have done and are doing. At present there is no bad feeling or jealousy between the two services, and none can arise except through incendiary writers like the author of the article which I have brought to your notice, provided he can get (which is problematical) readers of his trustworthy effusions.—I remain an

May 25th. "OLD SINDEE."

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 30th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 30th May, 1-10 P.M. via Turkey, 29th May, 5 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe via Russia, 30th May, 11-42 A.M. via Turkey, 30th May, noon. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Fora ; Persian line right to London.

MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Through your journal I would pray the most worthy Medical Officer who superintends Matheran to have something done to the road from Narel, which is now, from dry water cracks and loose stones, in a dangerous state.

Now that all the world and his wife are coming down the hill, the loose stones at least might be removed.

The Matheran season has been gay and highly respectable. We have all been very "goody," and have not had a single scandal—yet.

The hotels have flourished, the Chowk lightly and bilariously, and Pinto's with dignity and decorum. So well are these characteristics of the two principal hostelries known on the hill, that, if one meet a friend looking unusually buoyant, he greets him with, "You're looking quite *Chowkish*, old man." On the other hand, if your friend have an air of hauteur and reserve, you may properly say to him, "You're quite *Pintoish*, old boy." Why this be so deponent sayeth not.

A fairer sight than the Croquet ground on Tuesdays cannot be seen or even conceived. Here congregates the "crème de la crême," charming matrons and lovely damsels, full of life, fun and frolic. Here there are no jealousies, no scandal-talking, no depreciation—all is peace and pleasure.

May Matheran see us all back next year and many more, and, among them, you, Mr. Editor !—

Yours, &c., GARBAT.

BOMBAY.

CENSUS.—A census of the people of Bassein and Agasee, in the Tanna collectorate, was taken on the 26th inst.

THE WIDOW MARRIAGE CASE.—We understand that Mr. Anstey has been engaged in behalf of the prosecution in the widow marriage case.

THE STEAMER ARIS made the voyage to Aden (hindered seriously by the cyclone) in 13 days, not in 15, as we stated yesterday.

THE SCHOOL OF ART.—In the report on the Bombay School of Art, published in yesterday's issue, the name of Mr. G. T. Molecey was inadvertently spelt Moleny.

DESERTION.—Francis McGuire, a seaman of the ship Index, was yesterday charged before Mr. Ranade with the above offence, and was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—A circular has been issued from the Educational Department to the masters of Government schools in talookas, directing them to close the English classes from the commencement of June.

PEHLVI LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—We understand that Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee, the author of a history of Persia, is at present engaged in preparing for the press a brochure in the Gujrathee language on the progress hitherto made by the scholars of Europe in their researches in the Pehlvi language and literature.

TANNA.—A few days ago a murder was perpetrated near the Mamlutdar's cut

WEATHER REPORTS.

CAIRWAR, 30th May, 9-45 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind light, thermometer 81, barometer 29-95, rainfall 90 cents.

CANNANORE, 30th May, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 80·5, barometer 29·980, rainfall 19 cents.

VINGORLA, 30th May, 11-15 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 89.

MANGALORE, 30th May, 12 Noon.—Weather fair, thermometer 83.

TUTICORIN, 30th May, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind east, thermometer 87, barometer 29·825.

SPORT IN MIRZAPORE.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM, K.C.S.I., and his son the Koomar Maharajah, have been entertaining Major Morley and Lieutenant Hickson of "The Buffs" during the past month in a most hospitable manner. The party have been shooting in the Mirzapore district near Chunar, and have made a bag of six tigers, five sambhur, two nil-guy, three spotted deer, and five pigs, &c. Three of the above tigers were killed in the Puthrelia ravine, on the Imelia Estate, in the Mirzapore hills, which is the property of the Maharajah. This ravine is a favourite haunt of the tigers of the district, and has been so constructed by nature that from several parts of it all the movements of the tiger can be distinctly seen. On the Imelia Estate there are several ravines in which are most tempting places for a tiger's lair, and His Highness the Maharajah is making such improvements in them as will ensure good sport to his friends almost at a moment's notice.—*Pioneer*, May 29.

THE BIRTH-DAY LEVEE AT SIMLA.

WEDNESDAY last being Her Majesty's birth-day, His Excellency the Viceroy held a levée at Peterhoff, which was largely attended. At a few minutes before eleven the station, we are told, presented the most animated appearance. Hussar officers in their gold frogged tunics, Horse Artillery men gorgeously trapped,* General officers and aides-de-camp were to be seen on every road galloping to Government House. The appearance of civilians in evening dress was, however, our informant remarks, rather depressing. Tail-coats and white neckties on horseback in broad sunshine have certainly a weird, unseasonable appearance, suggestive of daylight dancing and other unwholesome dissipation. The levée itself was not a protracted affair, occupying only a fraction of an hour—the crush and mob of Calcutta being absent from the more ethereal and rarified Court of Olympus. At the close of the ceremony, and a few minutes before noon, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honour of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty having attained her fifty-third year. A ball given by Lord and Lady Mayo closed the loyal merry-making.—*Pioneer*, May 29.

INTOLERANT HINDOOS.

FOR some time past the Hindoos in Amritsur have been agitating against the beef-eating section of the community. Our sensitive Hindoo friends positively wanted to stop the killing of cattle altogether and prevent even the sale of beef within the city. There is a depth of conceited bigotry about the movement which warns us of the possibility of much future animosity. The Hindus sought to bring the matter before the Municipal Committee.

They might as well have discussed the killing of flies if some jogee had brought up the question. The Committee have no power to interfere in the matter except on sanitary grounds, and the sound common sense of Major Davies, who prevented it coming before the Committee, has saved that body from the deserved snub it must have received from Government. The butchers have the same right to press the sale of their beef, as the Hindu bunya has to bawl out the excellence of his cloths and shawls. The population of Amritsur is two-thirds Mahomedan, and the Hindus were trying a very dangerous game in punching a Mahomedan butcher's head "on purely religious grounds." The stories about cows' bones being thrown down wells were of course nonsensical and are only a good specimen of the devices resorted to by the agitators to raise a most unwarranted excitement.—*Indian Public Opinion*, May 26.

A FIGHT WITH ARABS NEAR ADEN.

A SMALL tribe of Arabs near Aden have been giving trouble lately, stoping kafilas bound for that place, levying blackmail, ill-treating people, and otherwise misbehaving. In consequence, on the 6th April last the Aden troop, under Captain Stevens, the commandant, was sent out with orders to make a sudden march, surprise and attack the tribe, and bring in the principal chiefs as prisoners. The troop marched on the morning of the 6th to Lahedj, about eighteen miles, and moved from thence to Bir Ahmed, fifteen miles, the same evening. On the evening of the 7th they started for Kustrah, the principal village of the refractory tribe. The distance was said to be thirty-six miles, but was in reality about thirty-nine. They marched all night and reached their destination a little before daybreak on the 8th. When it was light they advanced on the village, but found the Arabs on the look-out. These latter were posted favourably on a ridge, and where a knoll at one corner formed a sort of natural bastion, with a steep acclivity on the two sides nearest the troop. This knoll was surrounded by a fence (about breast high) made of branches, &c. On being summoned to lay down their arms, the Arabs made a pretence of parleying, but it was evidently a ruse to gain time. At last their head-man answered, "They would rather die than surrender," so the troop was ordered to attack them. The Arabs were quite outnumbered but fought desperately. Nine of their party were killed, two taken prisoners (one of these badly wounded), and some few escaped. Amongst the killed was the leader of the party, Mahomed bin Shurwet, a ruffian of the deepest dye, and who had been the terror of the neighbourhood for years past. The casualties on the side of the Aden troop were three sowars wounded, one horse killed (over exertion), and five horses and one camel wounded. That afternoon they reached Dhuremea *en route* to Aden. From the time they left Bir Ahmed on the evening of the 7th till they arrived at Dhuremea on the afternoon of the 8th, they had been over twenty hours in the saddle, and during that time had covered seventy-eight miles of bad country. Taking into consideration the nature of the ground traversed, and the heat of the weather, we should say that this is a feat that has been seldom, if ever, surpassed. The nearest approach to it that we can remember is the march of the cavalry and horse artillery to the relief of Kirwee in 1858.—*Pioneer*, May 29.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE OLD BOMBAY HORSE ARTILLERY IN IRELAND.

(*Poona Observer.*)

AN esteemed correspondent writes to us from Dublin, under date the 30th April, regarding the arrival of the old Bombay Horse Artillery in Ireland. What he says will, we have no doubt, be read with much interest:—

"Dublin, 30th April.

"On the 15th of this month the D. Battery E. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, better known in your Presidency as the old 4th Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, marched into Dublin after a long passage, for the overland route, of six weeks and three days, and it will please the many friends the troop left behind in India to hear that the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery in Ireland, as also the Colonel Commanding the Horse Artillery, were both pleased to compliment the officers and men on their smart and soldierlike appearance when drawn up for inspection in the barrack square after their long sea voyage. The following officers marched into Dublin with the battery:—Captain De Vitre (in command), Captain Theobald, Lieutenants Holley and Molesworth, and Veterinary Surgeon Plomby. The other battery, formerly the old 3rd Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, also elicited complimentary remarks from Colonel Philpotts and other officers at Woolwich on its arrival at that station; so there is no fear but that under their new titles, viz., G.C. and H. C. R. H. A., they will still be renowned for their smartness and discipline."

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

(*Lancet*, 29th April.)

THE announcement of the India Office that it will hold no examinations for the Indian Medical Service has, as our readers may readily understand, been a cause of sore disappointment to many young men; but what they may not understand is the fact that the course pursued by the Indian Government in this matter is peculiarly harsh, if not unjust, in the case of gentlemen, natives of India, who have left their country on the strength of assurances that they are now doomed to discover will not be fulfilled. These gentlemen have made considerable sacrifices; they have undergone separation from their homes and friends, and undertaken a long voyage, for the purpose of embarking upon a course of life which they are unable to follow out, after having gone through the labour and incurred the pecuniary outlay necessary in preparing for it.

We commend these facts to the serious attention of the Government. It might surely be possible to open the gate to those who have sacrificed social and official positions in India in order to study medicine in England. Why should not these be retained as an unpaid reserve, with the understanding that vacancies, as they occur, should be filled up from their rank

SPORT IN CASHMERE.

A VERY large number of visitors have this year passed on into Cashmere. Good sport is being had in the rivers, and should also be on the land, as the season has been favourable. A gentleman writes to us of an incident which occurred near his camp the other day, showing an audacity in leopards we hardly gave them credit for. Two leopards sprung on his dog in broad daylight close to himself. He gave one a charge of shot in the face, but the animals got clear off. Returning for a rifle and beaters he beat the neighbouring jungle carefully but found no trace of the audacious prowlers.—*Indian Public Opinion*, May 26.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(FROM THE "PALL MALL BUDGET" OF MAY 5.)

FRENCH BRANDY.

One effect of the Prussian occupation of the Champagne districts has been to enormously increase the exports of brandy to this country. The bonded stock of brandy now amounts to nearly thirteen millions of gallons; the bonded stock to the end of last quarter amounted to upwards of four and a-half million gallons more than the previous year, and these enormous imports still continue on the same scale. Instead of lowering the price which we have to pay for cognac, the excess of supply is at present acting after such a fashion as artificially to raise the price; and against these artificially enhanced quotations innocent buyers may just now wisely be on their guard. By shipping off their brandy here for greater safety, and to secure the advantage of higher prices for early arrival, the growers and speculators have produced an artificial scarcity of cognac, and thus a general rise in price has been secured, which affects us in spite of, or rather by reason of, our excessive stock of thirteen millions of gallons—so easy is it to starve in a land of plenty.

INTERESTING TO THE BALD.

Bald people anxious to preserve a youthful appearance will do well to study the proceedings of the sanitary commission now sitting at the recommendation of Dr. Hamberg, physician to the King of Sweden, at Stockholm, to pass judgment on a certain "Hair Restorer," to the use of which Dr. Hamberg attributes the King's recent dangerous illness. This cosmetic, in spite of its "vegetable" character, according to his analysis contains a large proportion of oxide of lead most injurious to the human system. Dr. Hamberg says nothing as to the other effects of the hair restorer—whether it has produced the abundant growth of hair promised in advertisements or not. If it has, the King would appear to have paid dear for the beautifying results. The royal commission might with good reason extend its inquiry to other cosmetics, but is probably aware that human vanity is proof against chemical and medical arguments. In England, indeed, there would seem to be little object in caution, for, considering that we swallow almost pounds of poison in our food and drink, the few grains of oxide of lead in the hair wash would hardly materially influence the result.

EXCOMMUNICATION.

Considering the shower of excommunications "with" and "without" which is now falling in Germany, it may be well to say a word or two by way of "scientific" explanation, as there may really be those among our readers who never knew the difference between those wonderful portents. Dr. von Dollinger now lies under the "Excommunicatio major propter hæresim formalem et externam," which means that he is completely excluded from the Church. This exclusion again is fraught with the "Excommunicatio minor" for every member of the Church keeping up any communication with those thus outlawed; in this case, since no "legal exception" has been established, it falls, among a number of other distinguished people, upon the King of Bavaria himself *ipso facto*. Upon the principal culprit it further entails exclusion from sacrament and prayer, inability of acquiring benefices, denial of church burial. The distinction between "hæresis interna" and "externa" is rather curious. The former betokens the inner denial of a dogma, the latter the outer; though it would seem somewhat difficult at first sight to find out this inner denial unless it be made known by some such outer sign as speech. Even more difficult seems the difference established between "hæresis materialis" and "formalis," the former indicating a state of unconscious, the latter that of conscious, error. Posterity will indeed marvel at all these things, even as we do at a collection of mediæval instruments of torture. We may be satisfied with the knowledge that these ecclesiastical weapons, though still used, have become very harmless indeed.

ROUMANIA.

The threatening aspect of affairs in Roumania has produced considerable agitation in the neighbouring countries, and the semi-official *Vidovdan*, of Belgrade, declares that a secret understanding has already been arrived at between Russia and the Porte as to the policy which should be adopted in the event of an overthrow of the Government at Bucharest. The Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg, it says, having asked Prince Gortschakoff what Russia would do if the Porte, in order to protect its interests as guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris, should occupy Roumania with its army, the Prince replied that Russia would have no objection to such a course, and that she would gladly see a restoration of the former state of things in the principalities, namely, the existence of Moldavia and Wallachia as two separate States, each with a hospodar of its own. The Prince added that the Porte might rely on the support of Russia in the present emergency, as she did at the time of the war against Mehemet Ali. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Pester Lloyd*, on the other hand, declares that the report of a Russo-Turkish alliance is incorrect, and that so far the relations between the two Powers have been limited to an exchange of courtesies and *bons procédés*. "Turkey," he adds, "cannot well behave rudely to a Government which makes overtures to her; . . . but she is as yet far from that intimate *rapprochement* which, as I hope, is believed in rather by a certain number of pessimists than by the Hungarian Government. A Turkish proverb describes the situation exactly: If circumstances do not suit you, suit yourself to circumstances."

THE MATCH TAX.

The *Bristol Times* has discovered the germ of the match-tax idea in a speech delivered by Mr. Lowe in January, 1869, at a Liberal banquet at Gloucester. On that occasion Mr. Lowe corrected the popular error that a Chancellor of the Exchequer was overwhelmed with applications for the remission of taxes. "Not at all. That is the last view which is taken. The view of the British public is that it is the whole duty and business of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to devise the imposition of new taxes; for almost every letter that is received by him is not a request for the repeal of old taxes, but a suggestion for the imposition of new taxes. (Laughter.) It appears to me that the amount of attention devoted by the mind of England to this subject is perfectly portentous. It forms part of their daily life, and is associated with their most intimate convictions; and if a child burns its finger with a lucifer match its father at once writes a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and suggests that an adhesive stamp should be applied to lucifer matches." The rest of the speech furnishes some other "notions" of the same kind which may perhaps turn up in future budgets:—"If a gentleman on whose birth Venus and the Graces have not happily smiled finds in a photograph his features depicted in a manner more truthful than flattering, he writes off to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and suggests that an adhesive stamp should be applied to photography. If a man has a neighbour who plays upon the pianoforte when he wishes to go to sleep, he wants a heavy duty imposed upon pianofortes, commending it with the remark that the duty will be very easily collected because they make such a row."

EUROPEAN "POLITICALS."

According to the diplomatic gossip now current at Berlin several changes are about to take place, both among the ambassadors at that capital and the representatives of Germany abroad. Lord Loftus's approaching retirement is accounted for by the want of sympathy for the German cause which was observed in him during the war, and especially by the warmth with which he opposed the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. These circumstances have, it is said, made his position untenable, and Mr. Odo Russell, who is much praised for the tact which he showed at Versailles, is confidently looked forward to as his probable successor. It is also not improbable that the embassies at Berlin and in London will be reduced to the rank of missions, as, in order to avoid such incidents as the interview at Ems before the war, the Berlin Government desires that in future no foreign representative should have the rank of ambassador, which alone gives a right to personal intercourse with the Sovereign. The Austrian representative, Count Wimpffen, will also leave Berlin shortly; who his successor is to be has not yet transpired. Bavaria is at present represented at the Prussian Court by Baron Perglas, a decided "Particularist" and Ultramontane; but if, as seems probable, Prince Hohenlohe should resume the portfolio of foreign affairs at Munich, Baron Perglas will be succeeded at Berlin by Count Tauffkirchen, who is now at Rome. The Saxon representative, Herr von Könneritz and Herr Hoffmann, the envoy for Hesse-Darmstadt, are also about to leave the Prussian capital. Finally, it is believed that the American Government will be induced to retain Mr. Bancroft as its representative at Berlin, as he is very popular there.

ALSACE.

The German Government is making great preparations for extending the fortifications of Strasburg. A new line of works, 7,000 paces in advance of the present ramparts, is to be constructed round the city, and will also protect Kehl. Mittelhausbergen, which was one of the principal points from which the bombardment took place, will be strongly fortified; Hohnholm, on the north, and Illkirch on the south, will be included in the new line, and it will thus be impossible for an enemy to bombard the town unless he should make himself master of the outer forts. Some of the islands in the Rhine will also be fortified. The civil authorities, too, are very busy with the political organization of Alsace, which, according to the Government bill which is to be laid before the German Parliament, will have a separate political existence from that of the other parts of the German empire. The other day a numerous and influential meeting of the principal men of the country was held at Strasburg for the purpose of making proposals to the Imperial Government and the Federal Council on this subject. Among those proposals the most important are the following:—

1. That the integrity of Alsace should be maintained, *i.e.* that part of it should not be attached to Bavaria, as demanded by a large party in the latter country. 2. That Alsace and Lorraine should be represented both in the German Parliament and the Federal Council, and that they should also have a provincial assembly empowered to deal with all local matters. 3. That the provincial and municipal magistracies should be elective. 4. That the existing judges, tribunals, and civil and criminal codes should be maintained as before. 5. That a period of from five to six years should be allowed to each inhabitant of the country for selecting the nationality to which he may wish to belong. 6. That the use of either the French or the German language should be made optional in official documents and in the debates of representative assemblies. 7. That the Alsatians should be exempted as long as possible from military service.

STOCK SERMONS.

Clergymen with a small stock of sermons frequently speculate too boldly on the shortness of their hearer's memories, but they probably seldom carry the practice so far as the reverend gentleman whose sermons have been subjected by one of his congregation, "a great statist" and an old resident," to the following minute classification. A friend of the "great statist" thus reports the result of his inquiries:—"His theory is that during thirteen years of the present incumbency, the general stock of sermons possessed by the vicar has been preached forty-eight times, or, as he says, has made forty-eight revolutions, and that they are already far advanced in the forty-ninth cycle. He thinks that when they have gone through fifty revolutions they will be tolerably well worn out—seeing that they were ancient when they came into the possession of the present owner. He considers that he has accurately fixed the date of their composition, which he believes to be between the thirty-fifth and fortieth years of George III., or about seventy-five years ago. Two of them, which are known as the 'Astronomical Sermons,' he says, are taken from Durham's 'Astro Theology,' published in 1786, and abound with the errors of that date. Another is supposed to have been written on the occasion of the earthquake at Lisbon, and is known as the 'Trembling Sermon,' being suited to occasions of public calamity. It has already done duty on the occasions of two revolutions in Spain, twice for commercial panics in England, once for the Crimean war, and recently for the Franco-German war, with a few other similar occasions. They are taken from some early numbers of the *Church Magazine*. One is known as the 'Railway Sermon,' from its having a good deal of 'go' in it. It is supposed to have been written on the occasion of the first introduction of stage coaches into England, and has now been adapted to describe the railway travelling mania. One which begins, 'This day, 1,800 years ago, was born,' &c. &c., my friend has already ascertained, by a careful comparison of the Julian period with the corrections by the vulgar era, to have been written in the year 1799, and he notes that it has been preached on twelve successive Christmas days. Another he calls '*in re* Zaccheus and the sycamore tree,' and another '*in re* Blastus the King's chamberlain.' He also has special notes upon one called 'The Lawful Minister,' which he says is a great favourite, and appears to do more than its fair share of work in the revolution of dates. Upon the whole case my statistical friend arrives at the conclusion that the present collection of sermons cannot last much longer; and therefore if the money raised for the vicar's gown is not sufficient to buy a new collection, it may be worth consideration whether the money collected in the boxes for the churchyard fence might not be taken to supplement the amount. It is supposed the churchyard fence will not be required to keep people out, as the difficulty will probably be to get them in if matters remain as they are at present."

IS IT POSSIBLE TO TEACH MANNERS?

(*Spectator*, April 29.)

Is it possible to teach good manners? The Bishop of Peterborough thinks it is. He observed recently, with perfect justice, that nothing divides classes in this country so much as the amazing chasm between them in respect of manners, and recommended that manners should be taught, regularly taught, as we understand an over-brief report of his remarks, as part of the curriculum of the National Schools. The "extra twopence," as the children say, should be assumed to be always paid. The suggestion is a sensible one, and will, we hope, obtain a fair hearing from the Inspectors, but the facts of the world do not warrant us in expecting any large measure of success. That manners can be taught in a school is certain, for they are taught in the national schools, and abominable manners they are, as devoid of naturalness as of grace, but the unfortunate fact is that they are used, like the lessons of discipline, only when on duty. No instruction in manners can be so perfect as that of the domestic servant, and no lesson can be more perfectly learnt. The well-trained servant or waiter in his employer's presence is a model of manner, civil, obliging, yet independent; he lacks nothing except the tone which can be communicated only by culture, by the long continued habit of command, or by exceptional moral qualities. But then he does his manners with his uniform, and once off duty displays all the roughness or brutality of which his species is capable. To put on off with his service coat even the modulated voice, which is the first requisite of external good manners, and which is preserved by the cultivated classes so carefully that they in the end forget that it is entirely artificial. There is sometimes no brute in the world like a soldier off duty, who for twenty years has been drilled in all the essentials of manners, no one so hopelessly vulgar as the shopman who in his shop appears to be so full of self-respecting civility. The lad who at school was drilled into decorum would not have half the real training in manners obtained by the soldier, the servant, or the little shopkeeper, and we do not see why he should be expected to retain his false mental skin any longer than they do. The carefulness of speech enforced in class will not prevent his calling everything "bloody" outside; the patience his dominie demanded will not stop him from beating his wife because dinner is not ready; the forbearance which is his *rôle* at lessons will not interfere in the street with the brutal jesting which is his notion of freedom and enjoyment. A decent manner, in fact, can be put on and off like a coat, and unless he likes the coat, he will not wear it at times when wearing it does not pay.

The average Englishman does not like the coat, which cramps both his virtues and his vices. He wants to assert his individualism, to be independent, and to maintain his self-respect, and he does not know how to do this except by some form of self-assertion, which, in the higher class hauteur or indifference, becomes in the lower incivility. He does not greatly want to sympathize with those around him, still less to conciliate them, and finds it easier to be as nature made him, rough of speech, ready of hand, and inclined to gratify a strong, though uncivilized, sense of humour by rude jesting. Much of the dislike felt by the cultivated for intercourse with the rough arises from the habit the latter have, if collected in a group, of commenting always more or less jeeringly on the passers-by, a habit produced quite as much by hunger for fun as by malignity towards the wearers of black coats. All that would not matter, when it was once understood, as it does not matter, for instance, when the joke is amongst equals; but in dealing with his superiors, or fancied superiors, the Englishman usually displays a much worse quality, an ingrained suspiciousness, an invincible notion that in some way or anot her he is going to be put upon, or chaffed, or subjected to contempt. He is always on the defensive, always mentally ready for a "square up" at his possible opponent, and that readiness is very often manifested by an insolent bearing, which he himself would not from an equal tolerate for an instant. There is no cause of bad manners like suspiciousness, and no possible cure for it that can be administered at school. The cure comes with the discipline of life only, and it is for that reason among others that in the English lower classes the manners of the old are so much superior to those of the young. The enjoyment of jeering and horseplay—the more insulting the jeer the greater the enjoyment—is equally ineradicable by training, for it arises from a feature in the national character, a delight in any cruelty which is slightly humorous, the feature which fostered the old brutalities of "sport," and would be as strong as ever, were it not restrained by laws passed by the cultivated when they were independent of the electors. It is in more refined forms, just as common among the educated, and one of the causes always pleaded by Hindoos for their dislike of their rulers is the English love of indulging in semi-contemptuous chaff. Nor can the most powerful of all the causes of bad manners—bad temper—be eradicated at school, though it may be partially restrained. The English are by nature a bad-tempered people. When drunk they are almost universally dangerous, while other races become stupid or maudlin, and we have heard frequently that almost alone among the races of mankind, opium, the great solvent of the will, and therefore the great test of latent character, lets loose their latent irritability. They are never content, never sure of themselves, never by nature servile, and never afraid, and when the impulse towards a display of temper comes they let it go. The national schools can do little to restrain a temperament of this kind, except to mollify it slightly by increasing the general intelligence, and therefore increasing the pressure of the intellectual interests which reduce the apparent importance of trivial incidents; and though the clergy could do much, they usually attain from doing it. Many of them, indeed, would be rather shocked if they heard a colleague preach that courtesy is Christianity, and would declare that he was elevating externals to far too high a position. They will extol almost any virtue more heartily than the habit of uttering the soft answer which turneth away wrath, and are quite pleased to suggest that St. Paul's thorn in the flesh was a furious temper. Soft courtesy, such as is common among the cultivated, appears to many of the lower classes actually contemptible, a cowardly weakness, and while an Italian peasant will not work if he is scolded, an English navvy demands as his first privilege that every five minutes or so he shall be heartily damned. What is a school training of a few months or years to do for a temperament like that, springing not from any peculiarity of position, but from the very nature of the man, and visible under widely different forms in almost every class? The great ladies tear each other's robes at a Drawing-Room in their selfish determination to push on, and no force short of the bayonet would induce a mob of City merchants at a railway ticket place not to shove and push, and swear. It is the nature of the beast, and it, we believe, curable by no influence only,—the severe self-restraint imposed by the sterner forms of Christianity. The genuine Yankee does not push, because his manner is formed after that of ancestors who held self-restraint in all things to be a religious duty; while the Western rowdy, who has not passed through that mill, but who has been at school, is of all roughs perhaps the most intolerable, or rather would be so, but that the absence of repression has made him a little more genuine and honest.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

(*Graphic*, May 6.)

IT appears as though the time-honoured rhyme

March winds and April showers
Bring forth May flowers

is likely to be realized; the past two months have been more seasonable than pleasant, we may therefore now hope for bright sunshine and westerly winds. A contemporary fashion writer comments on the absence of "pretty girls" at the opening of the Albert Hall; the most severe critic could scarcely find fault with the assemblage of "fair women" last Monday at the opening of the Exhibition. The *beauté du diable* may be met with amongst all nations, and in every class of society; but the *spécialité*, of which England may with justice boast, is the matron, who wears her grey hairs with dignity, and yet does not scorn to turn her attention to dresses suitable to her age and position in society. At the inauguration of the Exhibition an artist, well known to fame, remarked to us, quite enthusiastically, "Can anything in art be more striking than the contrast between the beautiful Mrs. R. and her lovely great grandchild as they stand together?" Mrs. R. was once a celebrated beauty, and justingly declares that she has studied her personal appearance and the fashions for more than seventy years; she wore a dress of pearl grey Royal cord silk, the train skirt was quite plain; the corsage, made *en basque*, was trimmed with black Mechlin lace half a yard deep, the sleeves were close, with ruffles falling over her hands. Her bonnet was a *chef-d'œuvre* of black lace and crimson velvet; her silvery hair was arranged in French curls, a style of *coiffure* which many persons would condemn as old-fashioned, but none other is so becoming to a face past the meridian of life. An Indian shawl, superbly embroidered in colours, completed one of the most graceful costumes present.

The toilette of Miss R., added to her remarkable beauty, attracted much admiration; such splendid dark hair and eyes are rarely to be met with in an English girl. Her costume consisted of a pink gros-grain petticoat, with seven cross-way bands, edged on either side with double fringe uncut, an inch wide; corsage *en cœur*, coat-sleeves with deep pointed cuffs, and Valenciennes ruffles; cascade of white striped grenadine, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, open at the seams, the corners turned back and fastened with large pink silk bows. *Coiffure en Esclave*. White tulle hat with pink heath and fancy grass, long tulle veil. On the same occasion two very fair sisters wore *ras terre* under skirts of white organdie muslin, three pleated flounces edged with Limerick lace; polonaise of apple-green crystaline trimmed with waved fringe and satin *nœuds*. Bonnets of white tulle, apple-blossom, and maidenhair ferns.

No lady's trousseau is now considered complete without that most useful and ornamental of garments a black silk polonaise. It can be made in many different styles adapted for old or young, short or tall; by changing the material and colour of the under skirt a variety of toilettes can be produced. Mandarin lawn is greatly approved of for morning dress; it possesses one peculiarity which strongly recommends it for that purpose, namely, the more often it is washed the more soft and silken the texture becomes.

In anticipation of coming warm weather muslin dresses have made their appearance. The Watteau organdie has a white ground, on which are small bouquets of roses and other flowers tied with true lovers' knots; worn with a petticoat of white Japanese silk, low square corsage, white rice straw hat trimmed with black velvet, and flowers to correspond with the dress, this forms a most piquante toilette for a young girl, either at a garden party or morning concert. There has always been a difficulty as to trimming a muslin dress. We were recently shown some very pretty organdies on which were printed fringes or lace borders in black or bright colours for flounces and tunics.

White washing sateen or *piqué* costumes braided in black or white look remarkably well, and are generally admired by the lords of the creation, whose taste, as a rule, may be relied on, for they judge by the broad effect, not the details of a toilette.

Another very useful material is batiste; a tunic of French grey with petticoat of pink, has a cool appearance, the same in white and green or stone-coloured and blue, in fact any two well-contrasted colours, may be worn.

It is somewhat puzzling just now to distinguish a bonnet from a hat, especially when made in light materials. The shapes of the former are a trifle larger than last month, but otherwise unchanged; the principal alteration in the latter is that the brims are square front and back, and the crowns not so high. Fancy straw bonnets are in favour again, trimmed with velvet or ribbon, lace and flowers, according to the taste of their owners. The month of May supplies us with so large a variety of flowers that there is no need to have recourse to poppies and ripe corn. Our contemporary, the *Queen*, mentions a new style of hat intended to be worn at the coming croquet matches. "It is turban-shaped, having no brim, made of fine white straw, and bound at the edge with velvet; in the front is an ornament of Roman ribbon, which, as our readers are aware, is of soft silk, woven in bright hues and vivid contrasts, always picturesque; round the sides and falling at the back is a white scarf. This hat is very simple, but effective, and is well suited to young girls."

Sunshades have quite superseded parasols for the promenade; in a carriage they are inconvenient, and must yield to their smaller species. It is *la mode* for the sunshade, great or small, to correspond with the dress; for this reason we recommend our readers who pursue the limited liability system to decide upon the colour they intend to adopt for the season, and make their purchases accordingly.

The enemies to crinoline boldly assert its extinction, and declare that corded skirts have taken its place. Many of us can remember the misery and ungracefulness of those highly starched jupons which stuck out in acute angles where they should have gone in and *vice versa*; the modified form of crinoline now worn is infinitely preferable, and we prophesy will long keep its ground.

We are glad to observe that round capes have again been adopted for our little folks; nothing is prettier for a child under three years of age than a pelisse and cape of white or coloured cachemire, trimmed with plush, quilled silk, or braid; is far more suitable than a jacket. A little maiden arrived at the mature age of six looks very *gentille* in a miniature costume of pink or blue alpaca, bronze Hessian boots, and a Leghorn hat trimmed with black velvet and wild flowers. For boys the Highland dress is still the reigning favourite.

THE POLICY OF GARRISONING INDIA AND OTHER WARM CLIMATES BY IMPERIAL TROOPS.

(*Medical Times and Gazette.*)

SIR,—Supposing for a moment that the physical condition of the men composing it has anything to do with the efficiency of an army, and that the object of our legislators is not merely to have so many units on paper, called men, perhaps the question might be asked whether it would not be an improvement on our present system of one Imperial army for home and abroad in times of peace, to have two armies, one for the United Kingdom in times of peace and for foreign service (especially in Europe) in times of war, and another army, totally distinct from it, for the garrisoning of India, our colonies, and other foreign possessions, especially for those situated within the tropics, or bordering upon them? Surely, most people will agree that a man who has served several years—say even five or six—in a hot climate, is not fit for a year or two, after his return to Europe, to endure the hardships of a campaign in the depth of winter. Can we always insure, to regiments returning from India and other hot climates, these one, two, or three years in comfortable English barracks? Supposing that war breaks out suddenly between ourselves and Russia, for instance, would Government not probably recall every man that could be spared, or who it was thought could be spared, from India, &c.? And how would these men get on in a campaign against Russia in the snow? Fancy fighting that Power with an army partly composed of tropical invalids!—for invalids those who have spent years in a warm climate are, as far as their power of standing wet and cold is concerned. Excellent service they would do if left in a climate to which their constitutions had become assimilated but not all at once—if, indeed, ever—in a cold, damp country. Imagine a dozen regiments collected from such places as the East and West Indies, China, and Ceylon, and sent at once to face such a winter, on a campaign, as the Prussians have just gone through. What would be the death-rate? How many really effective men would remain out of the twelve regiments at the end of the first month? It surely would be very much better if all idea of holding our tropical possessions, if not our other foreign possessions hardly any, except Canada, knowing what front means, by Imperial troops were given up, and men for these places specially enlisted. It probably would not be difficult to form a local army for India; and why not for other places? If the thing ever is done, let it be done thoroughly. Numbers of men who have served ten or twelve years in the East Indies (and who are probably about as fit to stand a campaign in an European winter as a Hindoo) would volunteer for a Local Indian European Army at once. They have become accustomed to the country, and like it; and first-rate soldiers while in a hot climate they are. Some men at home fancy they would like the East, and would enlist for service there. By getting the one class into a tropical army we should secure the services of men whose constitutions had undergone the change which long residence abroad in hot countries in most cases produces (or, at any rate, if there be no such thing as acclimatisation, they have proved their power to live in a warm climate), while ridding the Imperial army of those who would probably be useless for a winter campaign in a cold climate. On the other hand, many who would not enter our home forces would enlist for the troops for India especially. If all the Imperial troops in Hindustan and other hot countries were recalled, those wishing to remain being allowed to volunteer for the local armies, it is probable that we should find that a very considerable number would so volunteer, and, with the addition of recruits from Europe and India [an Indian or?] a tropical army could be got together in a very short space of time, while by the recall of the present Imperial troops serving abroad, many a constitution would be saved from becoming thoroughly assimilated to that possessed by the natives of the tropics. India already possesses a local Medical, a local Commissariat Department, local European officers for her native army, and local officers belonging to the large Indian Staff Corps employed in various kinds of duty. Why not make everything local? Why have two distinct Medical Services—the British and the local? Would it not save that ever-taxed country something to hand over all medical duties there to the local service, and recall the British Service, who, with increased land forces at home, might find their present number none too great? If either Medical Service must be increased, let it be the Indian, and let it take over all the medical duties of that country. Surely this would be a more simple plan than the much-talked-of amalgamation. The West Coast of Africa has a local Medical Service. Could it not be developed into a general tropical service out of India, or into a colonial corps? The constitutions of officers, strange as it may appear, become fitted for a hot climate, or, at any rate, unfitted for hardships in a cold one, much in the same way as those of the men. Hoping that these views may be considered sound, and that the nation may be spared the spectacle of tropical soldiers breaking down by the thousand in the next winter campaign in which we may become engaged in Europe or America,—I am, &c., X. X.

PROFESSOR FAWCETT ON PAUPERISM.*

(*Saturday Review*, April 22.)

IN reading this little book it is impossible not to imagine to oneself, with a certain sense of amusement, the probable feelings of a good old orthodox Professor of the old school on reading the speculations of his colleague. Imagine one of the genuine port wine Conservatives, for example, of a generation or two back studying a volume which professes to contain the substance of lectures delivered in the University of Cambridge and discovering that their author advocates not only co-operation, the preservation of common rights, and other comparatively moderate measures, but the abolition of primogeniture, the destruction of hereditary legislation, the admission of women to equal rights, and all the most characteristic tenets of the Radical school; and, moreover, that he advocates them as propositions in the so-called science of Political Economy which nothing but the grossest stupidity or prejudice could prompt men to deny. What, would such a man doubtless ask, is the world coming to? If such doctrines are delivered without reprobation from a University chair, and received as orthodox by youthful students, we must be unpleasantly near that general cataclysm which, in the opinion of some, is to engulph the modern frame of society. We may, however, leave such reflections to those whom they more immediately concern. Our business is simply to judge Professor Fawcett's book as we should judge a manifesto from Mr. Mill or Mr. Odger, and to give the best estimate we can of its intrinsic worth without further reference to the position of its author. Thus such only need be said in passing, that if the rising generation of Cambridge men imbibe the principles of their authorised teacher, we may expect that a supply of very advanced young Radicals will be speedily turned out upon the world. Or rather, we might expect it if we did not remember that the teaching of our official superiors sometimes acts by repulsion rather than attraction.

Without inquiring further into this question, we may say that such of our readers as are familiar with Professor Fawcett's writings may know pretty well what to expect. The doctrines which he preaches have at least the merits of simplicity and consistency. He has told us constantly that whilst the rich are growing richer, the poor, if not growing poorer, are certainly not making any corresponding advance. He has given us his remedies, which consist principally in a compulsory system of education, and in the general adoption of the co-operative system in manufactures and agriculture. Some parts of that teaching, to say the plain truth, are becoming a little tiresome by repetition. We have heard the story of the Rochdale Pioneers, of Mr. Briggs's colliery, and of the Assington farm, so very often, that we are half inclined to cry, enough! For heaven's sake let us for once assume the justice of Aristides, and pass on to something a little newer. In adopting such language, however, we should perhaps be over hasty, as we should be certainly missing the real merits of Professor Fawcett's teaching. Whatever his faults, literary or otherwise, he has in fact certain merits which deserve recognition, and which, we fear, are not generally allied with an amusing style. He sees certain sides of the questions he treats with extreme clearness; he has a vigorous though not a flexible mind; and he goes on hammering away with extreme pertinacity, and with little variety, at two or three points on which he well deserves to be heard. From a purely literary point of view, there is at first sight not much to be said for these lectures; there is little vivacity or illustration or ingenuity of statement; we might almost say, without injustice, that they are decidedly dull, and we cannot deny that they are dry. Yet they have a merit which, even in a literary point of view, is not contemptible; any man who knows what he means, and expresses himself vigorously, however inelegantly, may attain a certain impressiveness which will perhaps give more real force to his writings than belongs to those of professional artists. To this undeniably good quality Professor Fawcett adds another, which by some persons would perhaps be less readily anticipated. His book is thoroughly honest, and honest in the sense of speaking unpalatable truths to the working-classes. We need not ask whether he does not, in some respects, unconsciously flatter their prejudices; but, considering his political position, he certainly deserves credit for very clearly exposing some of their errors. However extreme the position which he has taken up, he is before all things a political economist; and though his loyalty to the British Constitution, as most of us understand it, may be very questionable, he is quite incapable of deserting his allegiance to Malthus or Mr. Mill.

Thus, for example, Professor Fawcett attacks with considerable energy some of the popular remedies proposed for pauperism. He does not believe in emigration as a panacea; he denounces the boarding-out system; and he proves that the cultivation of waste land would produce but a very temporary relief. In most of these

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE ENGLISH WOMAN OF TO-DAY.

(*New York Nation.*)

LONDON, March 1, 1871.

WHO is she? The well-known *materfamilias*, Hallthorne's dread and *Punch*'s pride; the equally well-known English rose-bud; the "Amelia" of Vanity Fair: or that hackneyed unfortunate, the girl of the period? No; the new woman is none of these. The new woman is to be born of education and the franchise, and her sponsors are Mill and Buckle and Spencer—an august trio who are not afraid to renounce in her name the frivolities of the past, and to promise for her great things in the future. Their prophetic eyes have seen the statue in the marble, and they say,—Give the hammer and chisel full play, and a woman shall come forth. And, considering the material they have already found, these champions of the sex may well indulge in golden visions. If the ideal shall become a reality, with the power and physique of Miss Cobbe, the perseverance and acuteness of Miss Garrett, the sweetness of Lady Lyell, the grace and dignity of Mrs. Fawcett; then, gentlemen, fall back; *place aux dames* in good earnest. The reign of your bearded majorities will be over, you will have monopolized long enough the front rank, and may safely stand aside to let the eager brains and supple hands of the great reserve of women take their chance at the world's work. Soberly speaking, the women of England who have fallen into line on the question of female suffrage and equality are a formidable phalanx, and the spirit and manner of their progress are worthy the consideration of their American sisters whose faces are set in the same direction. While the average standard of feminine intellect is lower here, and there is a noticeable lack of the vivacious many-sidedness so common and so charming in America, I am especially struck by a type of woman unknown with us—a type which, setting aside patriotic prejudices, I believe to promise better for the future than any existing product of our high-pressure civilization. I ask your forgiveness, my countrywomen, for such a verdict, for it is from the depths of my faith in your latent possibilities that I speak; and with the most earnest desire that you may stand side by side with her in all her work. I seek to introduce to you the Englishwoman of to-day, no ideal, no vision, but the actual, existing woman. Will you hear what she is, as I have found her, and believe my assurance that there is no exaggeration in this description of her imitable virtues?

First, material and unpoetic as it may seem, I would point, in speaking of this class of women, to the superiority of their physique. The dear old comfortable metaphor of oak and vine has got to be given up physically as well as mentally—a woman who can work only five hours a day can scarcely expect to compete on ground already his with a man who works ten; and the ability of an Englishwoman to walk twenty miles in a winter storm, and eat her dinner after it with a good appetite, is of more value to her than many speeches. *Bonbons* and *mayonnaise* and the like allurements must be forsworn, for beef and beer are powerful allies of the suffrage; the sweet tooth must be sacrificed along with low dresses and late hours and sensation novels; body and mind must be well fed and exercised, before either the one or the other can demonstrate its actual capacity. A woman forced at a temperature of 90° on an irritating, unregulated diet may be brilliant, interesting, morbidly poetical; she can never be self-reliant, cool, or persistent. The unanimity and organization of the women here who are working to establish their sex's equality I trace, therefore, in a measure, to their superior, physical health. They are neither so nervous nor so enthusiastic as our women, and therefore look more carefully to results, and are not so much carried away by evanescent emotion. The national characteristics of obstinacy and self-satisfaction come also into play; though they can scarcely be classed as virtues, yet are they powerful adjuncts at certain crisis of the battle. The form which the last-named quality takes among these women does not by any means imply the vanity and desire for notoriety which unfortunately actuate many who are prominent before the public in America. The leaders here have no intention of usurping masculine attire, take no especial delight in unfolding their experiences from platforms, and are by no means adepts in clever abuse of their adversaries. There is scarcely a woman in England who could have "used up" Dr. Todd as did Miss Dodge; but there are not a few who by steady, hard training have enabled themselves practically to give the lie to his assertions. Doubtless, well-put ridicule and cutting sarcasm are powerful weapons, but it scarcely seems worth while, in the present undermined status of women, for them to indulge freely in the use of either till they have proved their ability to make good their claims, and hold fast any advantage which their brilliant sallies may give them. At late meetings of the "National Society for Women's Suffrage," the women present, both speakers and audience, gave a large majority of real workers; for example, Miss Garrett, Miss Faithfull, Miss Cobbe, Dr. Blackwell, Mrs. Taylor, etc., all women who have actually done something, who can command a respectful hearing from the men against whom they have fairly matched themselves.

Of course, such women must look at the question from widely different stand-points, and base their arguments upon various foundations, but they are all immediately practical. In the speeches made on these occasions, we miss the peppery doctrines so frequently enunciated in America, and also, be it acknowledged, the enthusiastic eloquence which often carries us away in spite of sober judgment; but we get instead a quiet common-sense, a general grasp of the subject, a womanly vindication of woman's rights, which is less liable to misinterpretation and more convincing. Women have so long been trained to trust their emotional nature rather than to their reason, that it is no easy matter for them to leave the flowery paths of false sentiment for an inflexible logical sequence which won't permit them to say clever, untrue things, or to appeal, as of old, to the assailable hearts of their masculine judges. The sober British intellect meets more readily the requirements of this present age of reason than does the excitable American, and the advantage is evident. English women are arriving at results while we are still tossing from one horn of the dilemma to the other. That is, women here are showing what they can do, while with us they are mostly occupied with what they can say. I hope that this is no injustice to my country women; the question is so broad that one hesitates to express an opinion upon it, for, without doubt, the different external circumstances powerfully affect the feminine character, and the existence of a completely crystallized society gives opportunity for that thorough culture which goes so far towards producing a well-balanced mind, and which with us can only be attained in exceptionally favoured cases. Still, this much is certain that the question of woman's rights has, so far as its public treatment is concerned, been taken up here by a class of women widely different from the leaders in the American branch of the movement. And the effect of this, as I said in the beginning, is to show us the germ of the woman of the future; the woman who, we believe, is to be strong and tender, wise and grave, able to stand alone, but never disdainful of sympathy—man's true help-meet, not his rival. If this is to be in good earnest the goal for which American women are striving, they can reach it only by the path in which their English sisters are treading, and that path is as open to the one as to the other. A steady determination to fit herself for whatever work she undertakes, and an equal determination to undertake no work from motives of vanity or as a temporary diversion, must form the basis of each individual's effort, and organization and system must precede any successful public labour. I blush when I remember how American women, by their weak divisions, their meaningless, interminable resolutions, and, above all, by their illimitable "brag," have made themselves fair game for scurrilous tongues. It is a serious matter this, and one that presses every day more closely upon all thoughtful women. A late leader in the *Times*, in criticising the action of the National Suffrage Society, says: "The only right woman has is the right to a natural protector; give her that, and the rest will follow." A fair promise, but one that was never made by woman's Creator. In his law it is written that no protector can shield woman from the result of her own sin and folly, no protector can give her the security which is the reward only of honest endeavour or take from her the responsibilities which are hers—primarily as a member of the race, and, secondarily, in her character as woman.

We must in very shame put the ignorance and weakness of the past away from us. If there is any meaning in the story of the woman who ate first of the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge, and bequeathed to her daughters a double heritage of grief, may we not hope that the best good as well as the most evil is to come to us from that mysterious temptation of our mother? If from lack of liberal education, from an unbalanced social condition, or from a certain timidity of the national character, the mass of our women are really unprepared to act on this particular political question, the general progress can still go on, and for the rest we must bide our time. Teach women to think independently, teach them that even where ignorance is bliss it is not folly to be wise; make them appreciate, what I fear few of them do, that they are responsible not only for the sin that they commit, but for the sin that they permit, and it will not be long before they will be willing and able to take any power that will assist them in overcoming vice, public or private.

English women are showing an ability for immediate practical action which I do not find in America. They are fighting vigorously and unitedly against certain social evils which come especially within their province; they are training themselves in a business-like manner for philanthropic work; they are not riding individual hobbies, nor airing clever, impracticable theories; in a word, they care much for the honest advancement of the sex in the line of its natural progress, and see clearly that women can obtain the highest development, only as men attain it, by patient, hard work. It is, therefore, only as a means to an end that they are asking for the suffrage. They regard it as no panacea, no charm, but as a new and great responsibility, a two-edged sword which cuts both ways, and does good service only in strong, firm hands.

When they get this weighty weapon of political and social power (as they surely will), there will be no hesitation in wielding it, no desire to shirk the duties and dangers that its possession brings, because they know the ground and their goal, are clear-eyed, strong-armed, and pure-hearted. The question that American women should to-day ask themselves is this: If we gain our point this year or next, have we measured our capacity and our work? Are we asking for the ballot as children ask for a new toy or coquettes for a new flirtation, or are we looking through the dust of this present struggle up to fields of noble endeavour where this power and every other shall be used "for the glory of God?" Until we believe that we can do more for politics than politics can do for us: until we know what we want, and are willing to suffer and strive for its attainment, our clamorous demands are worse than useless. We have as yet much to learn from our English sisters, who are patiently preparing themselves for the test which they ask to have applied to them, the test of a fair field and no favour: and it will surely be a happy day for the sex in America when we all see that our best hope for the future lies in a wise, conscientious culture of our natural gifts.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

A QUARTERN OF GIN.

[BY THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" OWN COMMISSIONER.]

I HAVE nothing to say for or against the tremendous amount of flame and smoke that the trade is raising in vindication of vested interests, and of its perfect right to keep at full flood that fount from which intoxication and its consequences flow, provided they hold themselves faultless in the eyes of the police and pay seventeen pounds some odd shillings to her Majesty's collectors of Inland Revenue. I am not yet competent to discuss the "compensation" question or the number of hours in every twenty-four in which the public-house door should be left ajar. To my thinking, there is one feature in Mr. Bruce's Licensing Bill which—although not essential to the particular measure, since it might be yet more generally applied—is of the highest importance; inasmuch as it affects the health not less than the pocket of that class of persons which is more than any other interested in laws that govern the liquor trade—I mean the working men of England, or rather the labouring classes of the lowest order—those working men who have working wives who, on account of the perpetual poverty to which scanty earnings condemn them, are strangers to the comfort of home, and who, more than any other class, seek the public-house as their only relaxation from their drudgery. This is the class which is most tempted to drink, and which most often gets drunk. The feature of the Licensing Bill I allude to is that which makes provision against the adulteration of spirituous and malt liquors.

"This," says the energetic and well meaning gentleman who would convert the whole country to be total abstainers—"this is the essence of the evil—this the lurking devil at the heart and core of the whole business. It is not so much that pure spirit or a simple effusion of good hops and roasted barley hurts the man who drinks it: it is the sickening concoctions, the baneful ingredients, that the unscrupulous publican finds it to his profit to add to the various liquor he dispenses that works the main mischief." The 'this' that destroys the liver, the 'that' that benumbs the heart, the t'other that scorches up and withers the brain—the slow and insidious poisons that the publican sells in the guise of 'good liquor,' without doubt, this is the most powerful weapon the total abstainer wields; and it is equally certain that he has availed himself of the privilege to the fullest possible extent. It is on this spear that he is perpetually spitting the unlucky possessor of a licence to sell spirits and beer, and holding him up to public execration as a fiend in human shape—a sort of bleated vampire, squatted on the bodies of his million victims, whose blood and sustenance he has devoured. And though, of course, calmly reasoning people have felt it incumbent on them to make broad allowances for party-blind exaggeration, there exists a universal opinion, that the publican *does* doctor 'his liquors.' Doctor is the mild phrase used. Gentlemen of the House of Commons speak of it as an established fact. Ministers in the pulpit denounce it as a prevalent abomination, and no one contradicts them. Magistrates and Judges proclaim in open court that, were it not for the pernicious and blood-inflaming concoctions that publicans sell in place of wholesome beverages, not one-tenth of the present number of criminals would be brought before them; and really the publicans' silence under such a formidable battery of accusations might well excuse those who opine that there must be 'something in it.'

How much? A penn'orth of proof is worth a shipload of surmise. There is no use in beating a bush with a straw, or in whispering our suspicions of these intentions to a company of crows blackening a corn-field. If the publicans really are mixing poisonous drugs with their liquors, let us see to what extent.

Acting on this resolve, I recently procured eight samples of gin—of common gin, such as is sold over the public-house counter at the rate of thousands of gallons every day. I thought it best to "sample" public-houses situated in the lowest neighbourhoods—*not*, be it understood, because I wished to write a "sensational article," and artfully devised to obtain choice material to that end, but purely as a means of saving myself trouble and research. My idea was, to take the very worst neighbourhoods; and then, if the result were very bad, to take neighbourhoods of a better class, in hopes of being able to show that it was only the hole-and-corner licence-holder—the tradesman who accommodated the quality of his goods to the coarse and vitiated taste of his customer—that chiefly required looking after, and that the great majority of licensed victuallers are as honest in their dealings as could be desired, and entitled to the respect of their fellowmen. The most notorious neighbourhoods round London were visited for my gin collections—Saffron-hill, Leatherlane, Shadwell; the New-cut, in Lambeth; Kent-street, in the Borough; Chapel-street, Westminster; Shoreditch, and Flower and Dean-street, in Spitalfields. A half-pint of gin was procured at each place, and tenpence was the price paid for it—except in the Shoreditch case, where, on the strength of a prominent announcement made by a publican that he had on tap the very finest Old Tom at fourpence halfpenny a quartern, I became his customer to the extent of ninepence. Eight pints of beer were bought at the same time and at the same house, and the sixteen samples were sealed and placed in the hands of a thoroughly competent analytical chemist, who has made a most careful examination, and returned to me the following "report" which I have more pleasure than I can express in laying before the reader. It should be premised that pure gin, as it is sent out from the distillery, commonly contains 40 per cent. of real spirit or absolute alcohol to 60 parts of water, and that the most notorious ingredients of gin adulteration consist, or rather are popularly supposed to consist, of tincture of capsicum, paradise grains, turpentine, sulphate of zinc, and salt of tartar.

Results of chemical analysis of eight samples of London gin:—

Sample marked "L."—This was procured from the unsalubrious neighbourhood of Saffron-hill, a place abounding in courts and alleys, and peopled by as ragged, brawling, tippling a population as London can produce. In this sample there were found thirty-three parts of "real spirits, and *nothing besides* but water sweetened with sugar and a suspicion of cayenne pepper.

Sample marked "G."—This was from Leatherlane—from the very worst part of the lane—from a public-house in an alley of low repute; in fact, one frequently visited by the police. Real alcohol, thirty-two per cent. No sulphate of zinc, no paradise grains, nothing besides the spirit, except sugar and water and some harmless aromatic flavourings.

Sample "H."—From Shadwell—from Ratcliff-highway, where, as soon as the gas is lighted in the evening, swarms of women of the most hideous type emerge from their loathsome dens, the sole business of whose life is to make sailors drunk, and plunder them. In a neighbourhood such as this, if in any, there exists a temptation for the diehonest publican to "play tricks" with his gin. The lucrative pursuit of the vile trade that the women follow depends in great part on the accommodating disposition of the publican, and therefore the women dare not complain, and the sailors half their time are spoony drunk, and will swallow anything as long as gentle "Poll" of Wapping presses it on his acceptance. Well, what is the worst that can be said of the gin of Ratcliff-highway? Only that it contains thirty-one per cent. of spirit, with sugar and water. This sample, however, is prominent among the rest on account of one objectionable quality. "H" is very fiery from the presence of tincture of capsicum, says the chemist.

Sample marked "O."—This from the New-cut; from the roaring, rattling market-place that is literally crammed on Saturday night, road and pathway, by working men and their wives: whose belief in its being lucky to spend the "market penny" is as old-established as it is respected. It is the New-cut to which every teetotal lecturer in the country refers when he wishes to present to his hearers a soul-thrilling picture of what may be witnessed in certain parts of London on the Sabbath-day, as soon as the houses are opened after church time, and on the Sabbath evening; the New-cut, with its every tenth house a tavern, and its many legends of publicans who have "made their fortune" in ten—in seven years! How much of the enormous profit that goes to bring about this miraculous result is derived from the sale of poison? None at all, if the half-pint of gin marked "O" may be regarded as a fair sample of the whole. It is the old story repeated—thirty-two parts spirit, with sugar, water, and a flavouring of juniper.

Sample marked "M." from Chapel-street, Westminster. Another of Poverty's market-places, and on Saturday night full as a fair; the costermongers with their barrows uproariously competing for trade with the shopkeeper. The house from which sample M. was procured stands in the midst of all this, and does a roaring trade as the attendant barmen, muscular of build, with their bare arms attest. But the publicans of Chapel-street, Westminster, don't poison their customers. Their gin-brew is of the mildest description, yielding but twenty-six per cent of spirit. It is selfish cold gin and water moderately sweetened.

Sample marked "F" hails from Shoreditch, and yields better money's-worth (United Kingdom alliance, forgive me!) than the last-mentioned. It shows thirty-two and a half of absolute alcohol, and all the rest is water and sugar, with a spice of aromatic flavouring.

Sample marked "I" is from the region of dirt and squalor, of lodging-houses and drunkenness—Kentstreet, in the Borough. But even the publicans there have a concience that preserves them innocent of the crime of hastening their customers' deaths beyond the speed at which simple alcohol is capable of carrying them. The gin of Kent-street is of fair average quality, registering thirty and a half—water, sugar, and "aromatic seasoning" being called in as substitutes for the amount of alcohol of which the original liquor has been plundered.

Sample marked "Q" was culled in the "worst street in London"—Flower and Dean street, Spitalfields. There is no harm in it beyond those intoxicating qualities peculiar to gin; and even this "Q" landlord, no doubt with a laudable desire to keep at as low a temperature as possible the excitable passions of the peculiar people who are his customers, keeps down his standard of alcohol at twenty-nine.

As to the rest, it is the same story hitherto seven times repeated—sugar, water, and aromatic flavouring, with a slight "fortifying" of cayenne pepper.

And this exhausts the Gin budget. I must repeat that what I have here stated is the result of deliberate and painstaking examination by men well experienced and trustworthy! and, as I need not remark, absolutely free from party feeling. Undoubtedly it may be taken that the examples here put forth fairly represent the sort of "gin" that is sold in all parts of London, including its very worst parts; and I respectfully submit that it sets the "hole-and-corner" publican, as he has been styled, in a much more respectable light than vague unfounded rumour has hitherto afforded him. He is not half so black as he has been painted—no, nor a twentieth part. Not that he is blameless. Tincture of capsicum is by no means a healthful ingredient in a drink that is consumed in such enormous quantities; and it cannot be denied that the publican resorts to it as a means of lending a semblance of strength and heat to his "Old Tom" that it could not otherwise lay claim to. But, as will be seen, it is only in one case in eight that it is discovered in sufficient quantity to bear the description of "very fiery." As to the remaining seven, in the analyser's own words, "The analyses indicate that the publican adds one part of sugar and water to four parts, or less, of good gin, occasionally fortifying it with a little tincture of cayenne pepper." It may be said that, granting all this to be true, it does not in the least alter the fact that gin is accountable for more vice and crime than anything else in the world. Indeed, it may be urged that, since it is to gin in its essence, and not to any deleterious and poisonous matters with which it may be impregnated, that is attributable so much of the misery that afflicts and pauperises the nation, there is all the more reason to restrain and cripple such a ravenous monster. So be it. But since, as it appears, the publican has been falsely accused, it should make us more considerate in our legislative dealings with him; for, without mincing the matter, there can be no doubt that by many he has been regarded as a man who should be moderate in his demands, in consideration, not so much of his hitherto enormous profits, as of the unscrupulous measures that he took to secure them. This is the case, at least, as regards the publican, whose peculiar business it is to cater for "rough customers"—for those whose palates are not over-fastidious, and who in lamentably too many instances recognise in public-house potations but one virtue—that of making them drunk and forgetful of their duties, of their cares, and sometimes of their crimes. It is only reasonable to assume that the better class of publican may in his trade dealings challenge comparison with his less pretentious "brother bung." If the fact is doubted, it may easily be tested.

THE DORKING COACH.

(*Daily News*, May 4.)

THE appetite for coaching grows by what it feeds on. Year after year as the First of May comes round, and the season for four-horse coaches begins, the well-dressed people who assemble on the Piccadilly pavement in its honour appear to grow more and more enthusiastic, and the promise of a wide popularity and "good loads" is again assured. The Dorking coach is new. That old favourite "The Brighton" will start again in a week or two, and the coach to Tunbridge Wells commenced to run for its third or fourth season on Monday, but the Dorking coach leapt into existence on the same day, giving ample indications of a long and vigorous career. Any one who passed the White Horse Cellar between half-past nine and half-past ten on Monday morning without discovering what was in the wind must have been strangely dull and unobservant. It was the constitution of the crowd rather than the crowd itself which told the now pleasantly familiar story. The Exhibition of the Royal Academy opened to the general public at ten a.m., and carriages containing figures in uniform and court dress kept flitting by on the r way to the ceremonial which was to take place at South Kensington, but neither of these circumstances affected the scene appreciably. To the enthusiasts present the picture of a well-appointed coach, with four sleek beauties newly harnessed and impatient to be off, was fifty times more attractive than anything limned on canvas, while a gentle pity was expressed for the officers of State, provincial mayors, and other great people who were bound for South Kensington and formality, instead of for Dorking and the road. So the elderly patricians who had driven down for the purpose of seeing the new coach off, the ladies who had come to wish it well, and the rank and file in whose minds driving four-in-hand and the glories of England are vaguely but indissolubly connected, cheered and waved handkerchiefs, and followed the vehicle with their eyes as it rattled down Piccadilly, expressing, by mien and gesture, if ever people did, their sympathy and approval. "Make way there for Sir Henry!" "Now, then, you Busmen, don't you see Sir Henry's coming," is wafted up to us in a stage whisper just as the last hat has been lifted and the horses are settling down into a steady trot. Every one in front looks for the author of these remarkable words, and then the news goes round that it is Colonel Tyrwhitt who has adopted this playful method of announcing himself, and of wishing success to his brother officers' venture. Sir Henry de Bathe and Major Withington are the sole proprietors of the Dorking coach, and the former occupies the box seat for the first stage out of town. Colonel Tyrwhitt jingly affects anxiety lest the ruck of public vehicles should prevent the coach obtaining a good start, and unconsciously furnishes the key-note to a whole day's jocularity. There are plenty of other salutations from men and brothers, from Guardsmen to convicts, before we leave the town; and when somebody wished that Mr. Arthur Helps would give his Friends in Council a day on a modern four-horse coach it was agreed unanimously that there were few situations in life in which Sir John Ellesmere, Milverton, and the rest would find such varied opportunities of being witty and wise.

The actor who was "thorough" to the extent of blacking himself all over when he played Othello had been recalled by one coaching gentleman, who was made up like Tony Weller rejuvenated, but with a white and shiny post-boy's hat, which was the theme of universal admiration; and the jokes anent this led us to Tunbridge Wells topics, and to the news that Lord Bective and another gentleman were now partners with Mr. Hoare. Grosvenor-place and the Vauxhall-bridge-road are traversed without other incident than frequent cheering and unceasing smiles of welcome; and when we come up with a couple of prison-vans on their way to Wandsworth, the owners of two of the evil faces within hold up their hands and show their manacles defiantly from the open window in a way which makes one hope their prison discipline will be strict. The new tramway is at work on the Clapham-road, and the tradesmen's carts are at their busiest. Then the villa gardens become perceptibly greener and fresher, and we are at the Plough at Clapham, where a crowd is assembled, and where we have to acknowledge a ringing cheer. The next mile or two is past a succession of substantial mansions, unpretending cottages, inclosures which are radiant with the flowers of spring, and substantial houses which seem to speak of success in life and perfect comfort within; and almost before we have settled into our places Sir Henry deBathe has pulled up at the Castle at Tooting, and the horses are being changed. Major Withington takes the reins now, and Ewell (the fare to which, is what Mr. Montague Tigg would have termed the ridiculously small sum of half-a-crown) is gained in due course. There has been plenty of talk on the road. Coaching begets a freemasonry which soon overrides British reserve; and from the clergyman who had made a journey from his country parish purely for this ride, to the consistent patron of amateur coaching, who allows no engagements to interfere with his occupancy of a box-seat on the 1st of May, all contributed to make the journey a conversational success. There were past-masters in the art of driving, who sat modestly as passengers, and who could only be distinguished by the initiated; there was a solid contingent from the general public, which, after mystifying itself laboriously as to "how the thing could pay," finally gave in to the glamour which forbade the consideration of any prosaic topic while the day's outing was being enjoyed; there were people whose taste for coaching has been developed like an eighth sense by the spirited efforts which have enabled them to enjoy many such treats as that of Monday in these latter years; there was Mr. A. G. Scott, the honorary secretary of the Dorking as well as the Brighton coach, whose practical knowledge is boundless, and whose ready services to the latter are acknowledged to have materially contributed to its success; there was Mr. Holland who built the coach, and who received well-deserved compliments upon it much as a lover would do to whom you sang concerning his mistress's eyebrow; and lastly there was Moon, the coachman, a professional whip, whose name will be remembered by men who travelled in the old days on the Ipswich Phenomenon or the Norwich Age. When neither Sir Henry de Bathe nor Major Withington is disposed to take the reins Moon will drive the Dorking coach; and, as will be seen, our "load" included several distinct social types.

The coach is magnificently horsed, and, though the best team of the day is reserved like a child's treat until the last, when Major Withington's brown blacks, the selection and perfect matching of which have taken years in time and many hundreds of pounds in money, are put to, there is ample room for admiration and chit-chat concerning the performances and pedigrees of the graceful animals which bound along before us. At Merton, too, we have talk of Lord Nelson, and the site of the house he occupied. The hero's letters to Lady Hamilton concerning this place, and the strong netting he ordered to be put round the stream they had christened the Nile, lest the infant Horatia should tumble in and be drowned, last us as subject-matter until we have passed Morden Hall, and are in the open country. The ridge of Wimbledon, with the slender spire of its parish church pointing heavenwards from amid a very bower of foliage, its noble ridge dotted with villas, and the huge dull red building pointed to as its school, lies above us to the right. Mitcham is hidden by trees, and is beyond the fat meadows to the left, but its whereabouts is noted, and the resources of Mr. George Bidder's famous trout stream commented on wistfully. Then we pass a pretty group of cottages with dark window-frames and abounding gables; then a rustic church, and the break is put on, and we are going steadily down a steep descent. We are now on the high road to Ewell and Epsom, and Mr. Garth's shooting, and the fact of a hare, a rabbit, and a partridge having been once seen at the same time in a field close by, revives the sporting tone, and leads to anecdotes of hunting. The morning is lovely. The doubts and fears inspired by the fitful weather of the past fortnight and the heavy rains of Sunday disappear beneath the genial sunshine, and the least sanguine of us is certain it will continue fine. The whole countryside is full of life and promise. There are large trees hereabouts, and those cast their shadows over the hedge-rows, and checker the yellow roads, so that the coach rolls over a carpet of fantastic and ever changing pattern. There is no dust, thanks to the recent rains, and the face of nature never looked fresher or more beautiful. Cheam, with the houses of Sutton in the distance, the famous Cock away out of sight; and Nonsuch-park, and Queen Elizabeth's greeting there to Essex a few days before the hapless earl was committed to the tender mercies of the Lord Keeper, are hinted at rather than talked over as we glide by. The country people stare as one may suppose them to have done at Gilpin's ride; and the unceasing and various efforts to express a welcome to the coach are not the least gratifying incidents of the day. Heads uncovered until we have passed their owners, offers of rough hospitality, carts drawn up under the trees that their drivers may obtain a comprehensive view children with flowers, old people on foot and horseback; mothers holding babies up at the windows; village curs who frisk round the horses' feet, and bark and gambol before them out of sheer animal spirits and good nature—all these were common enough. Epsom turns out in our honour, and business is suspended until we have gone. There is a pretty display of bunting at the Marquis of Granby, where choice bouquets have been prepared, and where we change horses again. "The Bentley's house is well known, bless you, to every Surrey sportsman, and there's no better ale in the county," is a sample of the spirit in which Epsom's congratulations were accepted. Moon took the reins through the next stage and drove us capitally over Epsom-common, and past country houses and gardens which looked so sweet and peaceful as to set the least sentimental of our party babbling of green fields, and of a day when he too would leave the garish town and cultivate literature and the crops concurrently. The Grand Stand, seen edgeways and from the common, loses its character, and becomes a simple country mansion with a noble view. Dust, riot, drunkenness, vice, shouting, swearing, crowds—these horrors are as far removed from the Epsom Downs of Monday last as heather, and bright grass, and browsing cattle, and calm solitude could make them. One characteristic of the road to Dorking is its suggestiveness. It twines constantly, and presents an endless succession of cabinet pictures. You feel instinctively that behind yonder grassy knoll there is a broad expanse of country waiting to be admired; that those wooded hills would repay a climb by showing you some of the fairest villages and loveliest glimpses of pastoral scenery in all England; and these things impress you more than guide-book reminiscences, such as Sir Charles Sedley's pranks at Epsom, or the scandal created there by the Merry Monarch's public manifestations of attachment to Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn.

Between Epsom and Leatherhead we have a quick and active little team, which Moon handles cleverly; and when we pull up at the Swan at Leatherhead it is with something like veneration for the family who keep it, for the coaching spirit is strong upon us, and we have learnt that Mr. Moore, its head, maintained the last stagecoach in the district, and did so out of sheer love of the road, until long after the impossibility of its paying had been demonstrated The picture of that historic vehicle—cleverly adapted by a well-known printseller from the presentment of another coach on a totally different road, so the story runs—hangs before the bar; and there is another and more graceful picture behind it which is well worth the ride to Leatherhead to see. But the *bonne bouches* of the entire banquet is ready, and we must not linger. Major Withington is on the box; his splendid private team are pawing the ground impatiently; the Vale of Mickleham, Boxhill, Depedene, Norbury-park, and Juniper-hill are all before us; and we jump into our seats with the air of men thoroughly determined to make the most of the good things in store. Our passenger department was increased by a loquacious old lady and her daughter at Epsom. This lady regales the men who are compelled to ride inside by reason of every inch of outside space being taken up with a descriptive history of the circumstances which led her to resolve to visit Dorking by coach, and the amazed comments made by a select circle of her friends. That she, the speaker, would be henceforth regarded as a Marco Polo in petticoats is a tame and feeble rendering of the effect she expected her intrepidity to produce; and it is but just to say that the two ladies of the party contributed more noise to it than that created by all the other bipeds and quadrupeds put together.

There is nothing more beautiful in England than the road between Leatherhead and Dorking. Norbury with its famous grove of yews, its chestnuts, and cedars of Lebanon, forms one exquisite background, while in the succession of hills to the left the eye rests upon an endless variety of verdure, dark-leaved trees standing out in bold relief from turf of emerald green, and both being framed in and their effect heightened by waving branches, which now and again stoop down to meet the coach, and gently brush the faces of those seated on it. The river Mole skirts the road, and meanders sluggishly through broad meadows; the broken slopes of Mickleham Downs, with tempting green lanes leading up to them, are seen to the left; and the house of Norbury, with which the names of Madame D'Arblay, and of Evelyn, the diarist, are both associated; the gigantic beeches of Boxhill, the glories of Depedene, and Mr. Cubitt's stately mansion and its grounds, rivet the attention, and make all silent but the ladies. We reach the Red Lion at Dorking soon after 1 p.m., and linger there and in the country near for some three hours; when we start on our homeward journey, pick up Mr. German steed at Clapham, and are received at the White Horse Cellar by apparently the self-same crowd which had wished us God speed some nine hours before. Much of the "carriage company" which resides in the vicinity drove into Dorking to see the coach; the inhabitants mustered in great force to give us a parting cheer; the Red Lion behaved like an honest, hospitable, and attractive monster; and the "out" terminated in Piccadilly in high good humour and supreme content. Such of our readers as may be disposed to try the experiment we have described will be glad to know that the Dorking coach leaves the White Horse Cellar every morning at half-past ten, returning there every evening at seven; and that the fare from London to Dorking is five shillings for the single journey.

AN ARGYLESHIRE BARONET TRIED FOR ASSAULT.

ON Friday week, Sir John Orde of Kilmory, near Lochgilphead, was charged, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal for the county of Argyle, with the crime of assault, committed with his whip upon the person of a little boy, aged four years, while driving a tandem along the public road, near the village of Ardrikeig, on the 1st November 1870. The case was tried before Mr. Speirs, interim Sheriff-Substitute at Inverary. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the Baronet, while proceeding in his coach at a smart rate along the road, struck with his whip at some children who were standing on the roadside, and who were doing nothing to provoke him in any way. The lash of the whip caught around the neck of one of the little boys, and he was pulled to the ground, and dragged for several yards along the rough road, whereby he was cut and bruised about the head and neck. Sir John's groom, who was sitting behind the coach, deponed on oath that his master struck at the little boy quite gratuitously, and that when told that he had lassoed a child by the throat, he merely gave a mocking laugh. Several witnesses deponed to seeing the little fellow dragged on the ground, and that he had been doing nothing to molest Sir John or his horses, while the Baronet maintained in his official declaration that the boy was throwing stones and frightened his horses, causing them to shy and plunge. The Sheriff-Substitute held that the occurrence was purely accidental, there being, he said, no evidence of any intention on the part of Sir John to injure the child. He therefore found the accused not guilty. The case was watched with much interest by a large number of people in Court, and some amount of feeling was exhibited as certain points in the evidence were brought out. —*Weekly Scotsman*, April 29.

"SOUND" READING IN TELEGRAPHY.

IF telegraphy be only in its infancy as regards the extension of the system and its general use by the people of these islands, so are the means by which the end is secured far from being as perfect, or at least as simple, as they might be. The question of "sound" reading has an important bearing on the future of telegraphy in respect of simplicity and economy, and is beginning to seriously engage the attention of the authorities of the new telegraphic system. Hitherto the only sound instrument in use in this country has been the "Bell" instrument of Sir Charles Bright, generally known as "Bright's Bell," and used by the late British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company. This instrument, which is now worked to a limited extent in the Post Office system, and which is gradually being replaced by the more approved forms of apparatus, is capable of surprising results in the hands of a thoroughly skilled operator. But it has the disadvantage of being complex in its arrangements, and of requiring frequent adjustment. Its sounds are produced on two bells of different pitch; and an instrument combining the advantages of the bell with simplicity of electrical arrangement and uniformity of sound has been found in the "Morse Sounder," which may be heard clicking away in the galleries at Telegraph Street, and in the instrument rooms of some of the largest telegraph offices. It is not exactly a new invention, for it is so extensively used on the other side of the Atlantic that it has become popularly known as the "American Sounder." But it is new in this country, and makes its first appearance under the auspices of postal telegraphy. The Morse printing instrument, of which the "sounder" is a modification, is a bulky article, with numerous "wheels within wheels," and requires at least eighteen inches of desk room to work it comfortably. The "sounder" is a tiny thing—not much bigger than a good-sized snuff-box, and might almost be carried in one's waistcoat pocket. It dispenses with all the costly wheel work of the printer, and with several other expensive portions of that instrument, and as a result of this, and its generally simple form, it is produced at about a fiftieth part of the cost. It differs from the Bell in this essential particular, that it substitutes *duration* for *difference* of sound. It also dispenses with the paper and ink of the ordinary Morse recorder, and is, in fact, a more economical contrivance from beginning to end. Just as a dot and a dash (.—) printed on a narrow strip of paper represent A on the recorder, so a short and a long beat on the "sounder" represent the same letter there; and with such rapidity can the beats be made to succeed each other, that thirty-five words a minute are easily taken down by an ordinarily expert reader. The great advantage of an acoustic instrument of this description is that it only engages one sense (that of hearing) while it is being read, and thus the others are left free to deal with the message as it comes through. It is not at all certain that the ear is not quite as correct in telegraphy as the eye, while it is tolerably clear that the one does not get so soon tired as the other. Besides (and what is perhaps more important than all) sound reading is a most valuable disciplinary agent in telegraphy, and has admittedly produced, even under the old system, the most expert and accomplished telegraphists in the service. It would, of course, be impossible so far to revolutionise a system so extensive as that of the Post Office, or to introduce any new form of apparatus extensively or very rapidly at first. But there is no doubt that as opportunities arise (and they are arising daily) the "Morse sounder" will be substituted for the more expensive instrument now in use. It was objected by the opponents of the Telegraphs Bill that if the system were handed over to a Government department, it would tend to check the development of electrical science and the labours of inventors in the telegraphic field. But the largely extended use of the Wheatstone automatic, and Hughes' instruments, the many improvements which have been effected in the mode of working generally, and the introduction of the "Morse sounder," are the best proofs that can be given of an entirely different line of policy on the part of the Post Office authorities. —*Weekly Scotsman*, April 29.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1339 Hydrabad, Holmwood—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON AND HAVRE.

1197 Estappe, Cosens—The Captain.

FOR HAVRE.

996 Braunstone, Hughes—Owen and Okell.
1171 Conflict, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
869 Lalla Rookh, Wilson—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1087 Rinaldo, Hoase—W. Nicol & Co.
1152 Tythonus, Andrews—Rennie Scovell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1182 Ashgrove, Fon—M. Nusserwanjee.
1445 Asia, Nelson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1266 British Consul, Raymond, W. Nicol & Co.
1011 City of Berlin, Warden, W. Nicol & Co.
1320 Cavour, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1052 Compta, Hard—Edward Bates & Co.
896 Childers, Efford—Remington & Co.
1431 Charles Bal, Chapman—Captain.
959 Eremanta, Shield—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1034 Elizabeth Fry, Foster—Volkart Brothers.
1504 Enxine, Harrington—E. Bates & Co.
1173 Evelyn, Boag—Volkart Brothers.
1415 Isabella Kerr, Evans—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1389 Louisa Fletcher, Peterson—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
1237 Macedon, Jones—Stenhouse & Co.
2377 Morning Light, Cheston—Lawrence & Co.
1244 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates & Co.
1417 Oriflamme, Hughes—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1704 Persia, Ellion—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1292 Prince Oscar, Powels—Ritchie, Ste